The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PROGRESS OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

NEED OF AMERICAN OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION—THE DEVASTATED SOUTH—CHEERLESS JUNE WEATHER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 2, 1875.

The Geographical Congress has assumed an importance which was very far from being anticipated at first, and Commissioner General Baron Reille is already looking about for more room, the portion of the Tuileries assigned to him being entirely inadequate to the demands made upon him. Hence he has taken the terrace and that part of the Tuileries Garden which runs along the quai, and handsome pavilions will be erected for the commercial part of the exhibition—that is, for the natural products and curiosities of the different countries of the world. For example, Sweden sends an immense bolide of meteoric origin, entirely too large to be placed within the palace, and with it comes an artificial representation of the aurora borealis of most astounding interest. This part of the exhibition will be, I fancy, similar to that of Prince Fürstenberg at Vienna. That part which is confined to the palace will be purely scientific, and composed mainly of books, maps, and instruments pertaining to geographical science and explorations. Many of the articles to be exposed have already arrived, accompanied by the Commissioners appointed by the various countries to take charge of them. England will have a very remarkable show, and, from my last reports, I am inclined to think that we shall be able to put in a respectable appearance. Dr. Johnston, the Commissioner appointed by the New-York Geographical Society, has published an invitation to Americans to send in all articles intended for exhibition without delay, as the exposition will surely open, whether quite ready or not, on the 15th of July.

NEED OF OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION.

Some time ago I expressed my regrets that our Government should not have taken some official action in this matter, and invited Mr. Fish to do so in an unofficial way. This has been done, I hear, but if he could have acted officially, or even as England did, he would have spared us some of those annoying things which seem to follow us every time we try to take part in any undertaking of the sort in Europe. When he declined to send official delegates in response to the invitation sent through the French Foreign Office, the question arose here as to what should be done. All the countries of Europe had acted officially save England, and in her case a perfect understanding was arrived at. The Government agreed to take part as an exhibitor, and to sanction the appointments made by the Royal Geographical Society. This was quite satisfactory. But in our case there was no single society of the sort. Baron Reille and his colleagues finally came to the conclusion to recognize the Geographical Society of New-York as the representative of America, and to sanction the appointments that it should make. Gen. Crawford was accepted as the delegate, or one of the delegates, to the Congress, and Dr. Johnston as Commissioner of the exposition. But now we are beginning to be overwhelmed by delegates from the different States, regularly appointed by the Governors as Commissioners, at their own expense, and numbers of these gentlemen are arriving to put in a modest claim for all the privileges pertaining to their official positions. Now this is perfectly ridiculous. If the State of Tennessee sends six or eight volunteer Commissioners, for instance, and the other States of the Union as many more, it is evident that the Americans would be about four times as numerous as all the other nations of the globe put together. These so-called Commissioners will fail to get what they want here, and then they will be in a mood for complaint, as in the case of Vienna; and while they are all very estimable gentlemen, no doubt, and animated by the best of intentions, they can only make us the laughing-stock of the scientific men of Paris. When Mr. Smith, of Arizona, and Mr. Brown of Kansas, reach here with the specimens of coal, ore, or woods of their native States, they assume the right of sitting in the Congress devoted to science, and want just as much attention as the most eminent savants of the day. All we can do here is to put these gentlemen into the agricultural part of the exhibition, and try, with as much delicacy as possible, to make them understand the nature of the situation. In case any more appointments of the kind are made by the States, let me say here that, Mr. Fish having refused to send official delegates for the General Government, none can be received on the authority granted by any State, no authority being recognized here but that of the New-York Geographical Society. If this is not satisfactory it is our own fault, for we should have agreed among ourselves upon some one authority before coming over here to bother the men who have so much on their hands. I do not know how this folly of State delegates to European Congresses can be done away with unless the State Department can find a way, but that it must be done away with is clear. If the Union was composed of seven or eight States each might send a delegate, but, when we have so many States, if each sends only one delegate we shall then have twenty times more than the rest, and we can fancy the state of things when each State takes the liberty of sending over eight or ten.

THE DEVASTATED DISTRICT.

An error of a cipher the other day made me say that the Assembly had voted the sum of 100,000 francs for the relief of Toulouse when 1,000,000 was intended. The Marshal distributed 100,000 francs from his own fortune and from the civil list, but this sum was but a drop in the bucket. The extent of the disaster is far greater than was supposed, and the first rough estimate of the losses was 400,000,000 francs. Over 30,000 persons have been rendered homeless and destitute. There are many very curious facts about these inundations, not the least of which is their apparent periodicity, since they have occurred every twenty years with great regularity. There was an inundation in 1795, another in 1815, another in 1835, in 1855, and now in 1875, after another period of just two decades. These overflows are not like ours, as every one must have reasoned from the enormous loss of life, but they resemble the flood caused by the breaking of a mill-dam in Massachusetts. Suddenly, without any apparent cause, without any warning, and with no very clear reason, a wall of water rises eight or ten yards in height and begins to sweep over the country, increasing its volume as it goes. When the present flood reached Toulouse it was twelve yards above the level of the river. When this wave came pouring into the Saint Cyprien quarter the people had to run for their lives, and those who stopped for a moment to gather up their penates found escape impossible. It seems almost incredible, but over 3,000 persons were taken from the tree tops, from the windows, roofs, and balconies, to which they were clinging, by the boats and rafts hastily improvised. Several hundreds of persons were killed or drowned by the fall of the buildings which were undermined by the flood. When the waters retired the city and its ruins were covered with mud, and when the sun came out there arose a stench which, it is still feared, may breed a sort of pestilence. Now subscriptions are the order of the day, and they are being organized in in all directions, several committees having been formed in each department of France. The fifth list of the *Journal Officiel* shows a sum of 422,903 francs, and the lists of the other journals amount to half as much more. But at least five millions will be required at once, and they must be found in some way. In the present financial position of France this is a great blow to her treasury, for, in the end, I fear, the Government will have to find the requisite funds.

CHEERLESS WEATHER.

Rain continues to fall here as it has since the end of May, and our hopes of fine weather are nearly at an end. To make matters worse, the observatory people kindly inform us that we may make up our minds to enjoy rain for the rest of the year, and that the best part of our Summer will be this rainy month of June. The informations received at the observatory indicate that the present state of the weather will continue for some time longer, the telegraph announcing great atmospheric disturbances.

A CURIOUS LAW SUIT.

The journal *L'Ordre* is now engaged in a singular lawsuit respecting its subscription in favor of the family of Vincenzini. This was the unfortunate Police agent who was seized by the mob during the Commune, tied to a plank, thrown into the river, and stoned to death while floating down the stream. The Government allowed Vincenzini's widow a pension of 1,200 francs; but, thinking this sum insufficient, *L'Ordre* organized a subscription "for the benefit of Vincenzini's family." It evidently meant the widow and child of the martyred gendarme, but some collateral relatives in Corsica now come forward to claim their share of the fund, and have put an interdiction upon it. The journal is now defending the rights of the widow in the courts of law.

YELLOW FEVER AT NORFOLK.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF A BARBADOES VESSEL WITH THE YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD—GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS INVESTIGATING THE MATTER—PREVIOUS VISITATIONS OF THE SCOURGE AT NORFOLK AND ALEXANDRIA—WASHINGTON'S IMMUNITY—THE CAPITAL IN GOOD CONDITION TO RESIST INFECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Some cases of yellow fever are to-night reported at Norfolk, Va. No authentic information has been received, but such fragmentary statements as have come to hand lead to the supposition that some vessel has arrived there from the Barbadoes with the fever on board. The officers of the Government upon whom the duty falls are taking measures to learn the facts, and if the reports turn out to be true, a most active crusade will be immediately begun against the disease.

There is no danger from the epidemic at Norfolk, unless from importation; and, if it has not got a foothold on shore, it will doubtless be prevented from spreading beyond the vessel that has brought it. Norfolk has several times been visited with yellow fever, and has suffered dreadfully from its ravages. Alexandria, only six miles from Washington, was visited in 1803, but Washington itself has hitherto escaped entirely, and the city is in vastly better condition now by reason of cleanliness, good water, and good drainage to resist an attack than it ever was before.

To-morrow the true condition of affairs at Norfolk will be learned, and the extent of the danger will become known. Possibly there may be no occasion whatever for alarm.

THE FEVER ABATING AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 16.—Yellow fever is abating. No new cases have been reported for several days. We hope soon to be able to report all well.

THE CANADIAN FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

NOTHING TO JUSTIFY A PANIC OR UNEASINESS—THE BANKS GIVING FACILITIES FOR LEGITIMATE BUSINESS—ENCOURAGEMENT FROM THE CROP REPORTS.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 16.—Respecting the reports at present circulating in England in regard to the financial position of Canada, the *Globe* to-day says that the time is one of stringency and pressure there can be no doubt, but there is nothing to justify panic or, generally speaking, uneasiness. The banks are acting with great caution and prudence and discouraging any speculative tendencies, but they afford moderate facilities for legitimate business. There has been no serious fall in the value of real estate, and ordinary business, though dull, is not by any means at a standstill. Meantime the season is propitious. Recent crop reports give prospects of a very fair average harvest, and farmers are still holding largely the products of last year's crop. The progress of very extensive public works under Government auspices comes in opportunely to provide labor for large numbers of people. The timely warning of the coming crisis given by Jay Cooke & Co.'s failure has for some time had a very cautionary effect on all monetary transactions in Canada, and the good results of this foreknowledge of an impending crisis are now experienced. On the whole there is a good deal to encourage, and nothing at present to create special grounds for alarm in the situation.

THE LONG BRANCH SWIMMING MATCH POSTPONED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 16.—A high wind and a tremendous surf compelled a postponement to-day of the swimming match between Rice, Favor, and O'Keefe. They were ready to swim, notwithstanding the rough water, but efforts to launch a boat were vain. The race is now appointed for July 29.

A BALLOON ADRIFT.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The balloon which made an ascension under the direction of Prof. Donaldson last evening, and containing Messrs. Donaldson and Greenwood, the latter a reporter for the *Evening Journal*, passed over the lake into Michigan during the night, at an elevation of 4,000 feet. Nothing has been heard of the aeronauts as yet. It is supposed they were out in the storm last night, and that they were carried a long distance by the violent wind that prevailed during a portion of the night.

STATE CONVENTION OF FIREMEN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 16.—Delegates from the Fire Department of this city met to-night to make arrangements for the State Convention of Firemen, which will convene in this city on the 17th of August and continue in session three days. The Young Men's Christian Association have tendered the firemen the use of their building for the occasion, and the convention will be held in it.

SUICIDE OF A SYRACUSE LAWYER.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 16.—Charles Foote, formerly a promising lawyer of this city, aged forty-two, committed suicide to-day by taking laudanum. He left a letter saying that he was tired of life and unable to procure work.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

THEIR ARRIVAL AT WIMBLEDON, AND EXPECTED SHOOTING IN THE ST. LEGER SWEEPSTAKES TO-DAY.

LONDON, July 16.—The American riflemen reached Wimbledon to-day. Shortly after they arrived at their tent, Lord Wharncliffe and Lieut. Col. Phillips visited them and accompanied them to the Council's tent, where they were received by Mr. Mildmay, Secretary of the Council. After the usual courtesies the Americans were shown over the camp. They will shoot first to-morrow in the St. Leger Sweepstakes, at 200 yards range. Each competitor will have ten shots.

OTHER PRIZES AND CUPS FOR WHICH THEY ARE TO SHOOT.

LONDON, July 16.—The members of the American Rifle Team will compete individually at Wimbledon for the Albert Cup, valued at £500, the Arthur rifle, worth £100, in the Derby and St. Leger Sweepstakes, for which there are numerous entries, and for a series of extra prizes aggregating 192.

ADDITIONAL MATCHES OPEN FOR THEIR COMPETITION—THE AMERICANS PRACTICING WITH BRITISH RIFLES.

LONDON, July 16.—Additional competitions are open to the Americans at Wimbledon. They will have opportunities to shoot for the Bass prizes, in the Pavilion, Curtis, and Harvey Rifle Oaks, and a few other unimportant rifle matches. In several of these contests the rules require the use of English military rifles. The Americans had some practice with these arms in an extra series of matches to-day. Gen. Dakin, of the American Team, made 28 points out of a possible score of 35, and Sir Henry Halford, a crack British shot, made 34. The scores of the other members of the American Team who took part in the shooting was not remarkable.

SPAIN.

CARLIST BANDS TAKING REFUGE IN FRANCE—THEIR CAUSE APPARENTLY GETTING DESPERATE.

MADRID, July 16.—Fresh bands of Carlists have taken refuge in France. The commander of the French forces at Tarbes has telegraphed to Paris for instructions as to the course he shall pursue.

The provinces of Valencia and Castellon are now free of Carlists. The insurrection is confined to the mountains in Navarre, and the Basque and Catalonia provinces. The headquarters of Gen. Jovellar are at Sarinena, province of Huesca.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS ON THE ASSEMBLY DEBATE OF THURSDAY — GAMBETTA TOO ARDENT AGAINST THE BONAPARTISTS.

PARIS, July 16.—A majority of the morning papers, including even the organs of the moderate Republicans, express the opinion that M. Gambetta erred yesterday in attacking Minister Buffet in the debate in the Assembly. All agree that yesterday's sitting was an unfortunate one for the Left.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION BILL PASSED TO A SECOND READING—PASSAGE OF THE PUBLIC POWERS BILL—A RESOLUTION TO ADJOURN MONDAY DECLARED URGENT.

VERSAILLES, July 16.—The Assembly to-day, without debate, resolved to pass to a second reading the bill relating to the election of Senators.

The Public Powers bill was finally passed by a vote of 530 yeas to 30 nays.

A resolution was adopted to discuss the Budget on Monday next and then adjourn until Nov. 30. This course was declared "urgent" by a vote of 356 yeas to 319 nays.

A motion made by the Left not to adjourn until the Senate bill and the Budget were voted and the Senators to be chosen by the Assembly were elected was negatived by a vote of 331 yeas to 371 nays.

The Left bitterly reproached the Government with betraying the Constitution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FLOODS IN ENGLAND—INUNDATIONS AT GRANGETOWN AND BATH.

LONDON, July 16.—Dispatches from Cardiff last night say the Rivers Taff and Ely have overflowed, and the adjacent lands are under water for miles. Great quantities of live stock have been washed away. Hundreds of the inhabitants of Grangetown have been removed to Cardiff in boats.

A flood is reported at Bath. Last night the water was rising rapidly.

The weather is unusually cold and lowering. Rain ceased falling this morning. Dispatches from the inundated districts report that the floods are subsiding.

A SUBSCRIPTION FOR A STATUE OF BYRON TO BE OPENED.

LONDON, July 17.—A meeting was held yesterday at which it was resolved to open a public subscription for the erection of a statue of Lord Byron in some conspicuous place in London.

Mr. Disraeli presided, and speeches in favor of the project were made by the Earl of Malmesbury, Earl Stanhope, and Mr. G. A. Sala. Gen. Wilson stated on behalf of the Americans that they claimed a share in Byron, and the right to contribute to the memorial. He was sure his countrymen would gladly furnish at least a quarter of the $10,000 which it was estimated the statue would cost.

AN UNPRECEDENTED AMOUNT OF BULLION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Financier* states that the amount of coin and bullion in the Bank of England now is the largest ever known.

MINISTER SCHENCK AND FAMILY GONE TO SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

LONDON, July 17.—Mr. Schenck, the United States Minister, with his family, has gone to Sweden and Norway, and will be absent two months. Col. Hoffman will remain in charge of the affairs of the Legation.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

THE SOUNDINGS ON THE DANISH COAST EXPLAINED.

LONDON, July 17—6 A. M.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Post* says the German naval authorities explain that the steamer whose occupation in Danish waters was complained of by Denmark, was sent to take soundings previous to towing a dredger to Wilhelmshafen.

GERMANY.

ANOTHER DENIAL OF AN IMPROBABLE RUMOR.

BERLIN, July 16.—Court circles here declare unfounded in fact the rumor of a proposed intervention by Germany in Spanish colonial affairs, in conjunction with Great Britain and the United States.

CLOSE OF THE INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE VICKSBURG.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—The inquiry into the loss of the steamer Vicksburg has closed, and the commission will send its report to the Board of Trade. It is understood that the verdict exonerates the Captain from all blame.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM IN CONNECTICUT.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATORS CAN'T GIVE UP FREE PASSES—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DEVISE A BETTER SYSTEM OF RETURNS FOR RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 16.—The House to-day, in that true spirit of reform which has so far characterized the great uprising of the Democratic Party in this State, voted to indefinitely postpone a bill prohibiting members of the Legislature and State officers from accepting free railroad passes. Sixty-eight Democrats and twenty-one Republicans voted for postponement, and forty-four Republicans and nineteen Democrats against it.

The Committee on Railroads, who have investigated the charges of Mr. Goodwin, of East Hartford, concerning the returns of railroad companies, reported to-day a resolution appointing Judge Carpenter, of the Supreme Court; C. B. Bowers, of New-Haven; William D. Bishop, President of the New-York and New-Haven Road; David Torrance, of Derby, counsel for Mr. Goodwin, and George M. Woodruff, a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, a committee to report to the next session of the General Assembly a form for the annual returns of the railroad companies to the Commissioners in place of those now required, the committee to give special attention to making the returns simple, direct, and void of ambiguity.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

THE CASE OF THE UNWILLING WITNESS DENISON—RETURN OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS—ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL—JUDGE LEARNED RESERVES HIS DECISION.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—The case of Henry D. Denison, committed to the custody of the Sheriff by the Canal Frauds Investigating Commission for refusing to produce his books as a witness under examination, came up before Justice Learned to-day on the return of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Ruger, Denison's counsel, said: We raise the question as to the sufficiency of the return, and to whether the Sheriff is authorized to hold the prisoner; or, in other words, we move to discharge the prisoner on the return.

Mr. Hand said he was there in the dark and did not know what he was called to answer, as he did not know what questions would be raised. He thought there could be no question as to the power of the commission to compel the production of the books and papers, or to order the arrest of the prisoner and have him placed in confinement.

Justice Learned said he would prefer to have the counsel agree on some other Justice so that he would not be embarrassed in the General Term when the case came up, as it probably would, as a full bench is desired at the General Term.

Mr. Fairchild said the Commissioners wished to pursue this business and to have the case settled at once, so as to know whether they can get these books or not.

Mr. Hiscock said the same might be said on the part of Mr. Denison.

Mr. Ruger then opened the argument, saying that he appeared for the purpose of asking the court to make an order discharging Mr. Denison from custody, on the return made by the Sheriff. The commission ordered him arrested for refusing to produce his books and papers before them. Mr. Denison is a citizen of the State of New-York, and has been a contractor on the canals, doing more or less work upon them. The object of this commission does not appear on any of their papers. They are to investigate the affairs of the canals from the commencement of their erection to the present time. The books and papers asked for are not necessary, as the matters they relate to can be proved in other ways. The frauds, if any have been committed, consist in taking money from the State for work, not on materials not furnished. So far as the present contracts are concerned, any engineer can tell if they have been honestly performed. The commission was appointed by a concurrent resolution. We propose to raise the question that the Legislature has no authority to create a commission by concurrent resolution. The counsel then read the resolution, which speaks of producing papers, not books. The Legislature has no right to confer the power to punish any person for contempt in not producing books and papers.

Mr. Hand replied at some length, saying that it must be apparent to his Honor the Justice that the counsel on behalf of the Commissioners labored under some embarrassment in not knowing on what grounds the representatives of the prisoner rested their case. He thought that the counsel for the prisoner had gone considerably beyond the scope of the question. If their argument was correct the commission was powerless to compel a recalcitrant witness to produce books and papers. But he argued to the contrary, and held that the commission had full power in the matter. The commission was appointed to investigate the affairs of the canals, particularly in regard to the contract of Mr. Denison, for work at Port Schuyler on the 14th of July. The prisoner admitted that he had books on the subject, and the commission were justified in declaring him guilty of misconduct and contempt in refusing to produce them. Mr. Hand argued at length that the commission had full power in the matter.

Mr. Hiscock replied briefly, when Justice Learned took the papers and reserved his decision.

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING.

THE STEAMER CHAMPLAIN SUNK AT SAWMILL POINT.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., July 16.—The Champlain Transportation Company's steamer Champlain, which left Fort Ticonderoga last night, bound for Rouse's Point, ran ashore near Sawmill Point, about twenty minutes after leaving Westport. It is feared that she is a total wreck, as she sank in fifteen minutes and probably broke in two. There were eighty passengers on board, who were taken off by the steamer Adirondack, which was coming south. No one was injured and all her freight was saved.

A JERSEY SCHOONER CAPSIZED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 16.—At 8 o'clock this morning the schooner J. H. Harrison, loaded with building brick, struck on the bar off Elizabethport, and, being under full sail, capsized. The deck load was thrown off. The crew were all rescued. The steam-tug Kenneday went to the assistance of the schooner, but could not raise her.

A NEW-BRUNSWICK BRIG ASHORE.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 16.—The brig Otter, from New-Bandon, New-Brunswick, for New-York, with a cargo of building stone, went ashore on Squeesh Meadow Shoal at midnight last night, and remains this morning. She wants no assistance. The wind is easterly.

A BRIG ASHORE ON SABLE ISLAND.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 16.—Fishing vessels arrived at Whitehead report a large bark ashore on the south-east end of Sable Island. The sea was covered with wrecked stuff, and fishermen picked up a deckload of corkwood and other materials.

There has been an unusual prevalence of foggy weather here for the past week.

The brig Glenora, from Porto Rico for Montreal, eighteen days out, arrived at Port Mulgrave on the 13th inst., leaking.

WASHINGTON.

THE RESIGNATION OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY FISHER.

NO CHARGES AFFECTING HIS INTEGRITY—HIS SHIFTLESSNESS THE CAUSE OF HIS REMOVAL—TOO MUCH PARTISAN POLITICS IN THE JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—HIS SUCCESSOR EX-GOV. WELLS—THE RUMOR OF CUBAN INTERVENTION FURTHER DENIED—THE CHORPENNING DECISION TO BE GIVEN NEXT WEEK—A POST OFFICE ABUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Judge Fisher's resignation as District Attorney was not asked because of any charges affecting his integrity. It is due to him that this should be known, and it is a declaration freely made by Judge Pierrepont. It has been apparent for some time that new life must in some way be infused into the prosecutions here, and two or three causes of complaint were recently pointed out in these dispatches. One trouble has probably been the introduction into the judicial proceedings of too much partisan politics, both national and local. Judge Fisher has held the office since 1870. Ex-Gov. Wells, who has been selected for the position, is well spoken of on all sides.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE RUMOR OF INTERFERENCE WITH CUBA FURTHER DENIED.

Notwithstanding certain statements of newspapers, there are no recent developments of a different character concerning the affairs of Cuba and nothing whatever to give the least color of truth to the rumor that England and Germany are co-operating with the United States in pressing upon the Spanish Government the policy of abandoning its West India possessions, with a view either to their division among the three powers named or their organization into a republic under the protectorate, expressed or implied, of said powers. The knowledge of such co-operation, it is said in Washington official circles, is confined exclusively to private parties and to the press that gives it publicity. Nor has Great Britain or Germany ever hinted at a co-operation of the three powers for the purpose mentioned. On the contrary, both Great Britain and Germany have been remarkably careful not to offend the sensibility of the United States, the latter having, on repeated occasions, declared its immovable adherence to the Monroe doctrine, and which both Great Britain and Germany have officially said they will respect. It will be recollected that in 1869 our Government offered its good offices to Spain for the purpose of bringing to a close the civil war in Cuba on certain designated bases. These Spain declined to accept, but offered bases of its own, which were declined by the United States as incompatible with any practicable negotiation. In withdrawing the offer of the good offices, through the American Minister, Spain was informed they would again be offered whenever they could tend to a settlement upon a just and honorable basis of the unhappy contest that was devastating Cuba and so injuriously affecting the United States and Spain. Since that time no similar overture has been made by the United States, nor has Spain intimated that the repetition of the offer would be agreeable. It has been ascertained confidentially, and otherwise, that the opinion of leading men in Spain is that every day the bond that unites Cuba with Spain becomes weaker, and that the separation of the island from the mother country is merely the work of time, independently of any action which may be taken by the Spanish Government. There is now no probability that Spain will take any action apart from arms for the pacification of Cuba. Meantime our Government is passive on the question and awaits events.

THE CHORPENNING CASE.

The Attorney General will next week announce his opinion on the Chorpenning mail case, involving nearly $500,000.

APPOINTMENTS.

Robert A. Moseley has been appointed Postmaster at Talladega, Ala., vice J. H. Parsons, declined; William H. Baggs has been appointed Postmaster at Smyrna, Del., vice Thomas Carrow, deceased; T. W. Eckert, Postmaster at Lebanon, Ill., vice Anthony Sanspeur, suspended; William R. Strawn has been appointed Postmaster at Edinburg, Ind., vice Matthew Dunkworth. The President has signed the commission of Francis B. Stockbridge, of Michigan, to be Minister-Resident at the Hague; also the commission of Christian Wullweber, of Iowa, to be Minister-Resident in Ecuador, and that of George H. Owen, of Vermont, to be Consul at Messina. The commission of Adam Badeau to be Minister-Resident at Brussels has been sent to the President for his signature.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $2,049,045; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $61,225,000; coin, including $23,291,800 in coin certificates, $68,462,974; outstanding legal tenders, $375,771,580.

ARMY ORDERS.

Leave of absence for six months, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted to Second Lieut. Frederick Schwatken, Third Cavalry, at Camp Sheridan, Nebraska. Capt. Tully McCrea, First Artillery, having reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, under special orders No. 141, of the 13th inst., will proceed to join his company.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Assistant Engineer Isaac S. K. Reeves is ordered to the Frolic on the 3d of August; Lieut. Commander Lewis Clark, Lieut. J. E. Noell, Masters H. F. Fichbolin and L. P. Jewett, Assistant Surgeon N. M. Ferebee, have been detached from the Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, from the receiving-ship Potomac, and ordered to the Portsmouth on the 31st inst.; Passed Assistant Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse from the Portsmouth, and ordered to settle accounts; Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry G. Colby from the navy-yard at Mare Island, and ordered to the Portsmouth; Passed Assistant Engineer W. D. Smith from the navy-yard at Boston on the 25th inst., and ordered to the Frolic on the 3d of August next; Cadet Engineers George B. Ransom, A. B. Zane, and J. R. Edwards from the Worcester, and placed on waiting orders.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The removal of the furniture and archives of the Department of State to the new marble building, in proximity to the War and Navy Departments, has been commenced, and will be completed by Monday next, when the Secretary of State will take full possession of it.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $263,928 15, and the Customs receipts $71,523 66.

OSAGE COMMISSION APPOINTED.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Member of Congress-elect W. H. Van Vorhes, of Ohio, Judge J. C. Parker, of Missouri, and Indian Inspector Kemble as a commission to visit the Osages and examine into their condition. Hon. John Hancock, of Texas, will be added to the commission if he will accept the position, tendered him by telegraph.

SUBURBAN POST OFFICES.

The Post Office Department has ascertained that parties whose families reside within delivery of small offices near cities, but whose business is elsewhere, make a point to obtain from Postmasters at these small offices supplies of stamps, &c., to be used by them in their business in cities, with the view of increasing the compensation of the Postmasters at the suburban offices beyond what the regular business of the said office would justify. The department, in a letter just sent to a special agent on the subject, says that "the citizens who pursue this course disregard the true object of the establishment and continuance of Post Offices by this Department, viz: To serve as agencies for the accommodation of the people in the delivery and transmission of the mails, and pervert them into institutions for paying salaries not fairly earned. If the policy above alluded to is persisted in, the Postmaster General will be constrained to discontinue the small Post Offices in order to correct the abuse."

A NEW CHIEF CLERK OF THE PENSION BUREAU.

Major O. P. G. Clark, of Rhode Island, has been appointed chief clerk of the Pension Bureau in place of C. W. Seaton, who has been appointed special agent of the Bureau.

ARMY CHANGES.

The following changes in the stations and duties of the officers of the Subsistence Department are announced: Col. C. L. Kilburn, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, has been relieved from duty in the Military Division of the South and ordered to report to the Lieutenant General commanding the Military Division of the Missouri for duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of that division. Lieut. Col. H. F. Clarke, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, has been relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Missouri and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic for assignment to temporary duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Boston, Mass. Capt. S. T. Cushing, Commissary of Subsistence, is ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the South for assignment, in addition to his present duties, as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of that department.

THE VICTORIOUS CORNELLS.

OVATIONS TO THE CREW, ON THEIR WAY HOME, AT UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., July 16.—A large assemblage greeted the Cornell crews on their arrival in this city at noon to-day. The graduates of Hamilton were foremost in offering congratulations. A salute of fifteen guns was fired. An elegant dinner had been provided at the railway eating-house, by order of ex-Senator Samuel Campbell, Trustee of Cornell University. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The graduates of Yale cheered Cornell, and they in return cheered Yale. The train with the crews on board moved out of the depot amid cheers, flags fluttering, and guns firing. Senator Wagner met the crews at Palatine with a band, and all along the route—at Little Falls, Herkimer, and other places—great enthusiasm was manifested.

WARMLY WELCOMED AT SCHENECTADY.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 16.—The Cornell crews arrived here this morning on their way home on a special palace car. A car was given them for their boats, which accompanied them. The palace car was decorated. They were warmly welcomed by a large crowd of students and citizens, and left on the 9:40 A. M. train for Ithaca.

MUSIC AND DECORATIONS AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 16.—The Cornell crews passed through this city to-day en route to Ithaca. The buildings along Washington street were decorated, the band played, and thousands of people met the train at the depot and cheered.

THEIR ARRIVAL AT ITHACA—THEY ARE WELCOMED BY IMMENSE CROWDS—A UNIQUE TRIUMPHAL CHARIOT—BANDS, BALLS, ILLUMINATIONS, AND FIRE-WORKS—SPEECHES OF WELCOME—PRESIDENT WHITE'S REMARKS.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 16.—The Cornell University and Freshman crews reached Ithaca to-night, via the Cayuga Lake Railroad, at 8:30 o'clock. All the afternoon the people from the surrounding country had been arriving in town to assist in the welcome, and long before the arrival of the train an immense concourse of people had assembled at the station. The cars which brought the crews and boats through from Saratoga were profusely decorated with the colors of the university, and when the train stopped the crews were taken from the cars upon the shoulders of their friends to the handsome truck of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, upon which a platform had been erected, placed on which were chairs for the crews, substitutes, and winners of prizes in the foot races. They were then welcomed home in a brief speech by Hon. William L. Bostwick. The procession was then formed, headed by the Fifty-first Regiment Band, of Syracuse, the friends of the crews drawing the truck. The line of march was through the principal streets, and all along the route the public buildings, business places, and private residences were brilliantly illuminated and festooned in the colors of the victorious boatmen. The church bells, the fire bells, and the university chimes were rung, and there was an occasional display of pyrotechnics. Every street along the line of march was densely thronged, and the victors were heartily cheered throughout the march. The procession proceeded to De Witt Park, where the crews were again welcomed in behalf of the citizens by Rev. C. M. Tyler.

After his remarks President White, in a brief speech, congratulated the boys upon their victory. He read the following despatches:

NIAGARA FALLS, July 15.

To Andrew D. White, President Cornell University, Ithaca:

Cornell's representatives at the intercollegiate contest at New-York send their heartiest congratulations to her worthier representatives at Saratoga.

(Signed,) GEORGE H. FITCH,
JAMES F. CHICK.

He congratulated them in behalf of the faculty and students upon the manner in which they had won this the greatest victory ever achieved by an American college. He alluded to the fact that this was not the first occasion in which he had spoken words of approval of college boating; he said he was a member of the first organized boating club, Class of '53, Yale. He believed in college boating for the physical training it gave the men. The great need of the college men was physical strength, and he believed in giving them sound and strong minds in sound and strong bodies. It also gave them moral training. The first thing which had been learned by these victorious boys was a rigid self-denial and constraint. He said boating was a great help in college discipline; it worked off the surplus energy that must find vent in some direction. Since college boating began, three years ago, the discipline of the university had very much improved. He then spoke of the objections, and said every institution that has no strength or water objects to boating. Other and more serious objections were cited and answered, and an eloquent statement of the beneficial effects to be derived from these innocent sports was made. He alluded to the great interest manifested by the town in their success, and expressed his gratification at the good feeling which had always existed between the students and the citizens. His speech was enthusiastically received by the immense concourse of people assembled.

The procession then reformed and marched to the university grounds. Cascadilla Place and other buildings on the Campus were handsomely illuminated, and a grand triumphal arch had been erected. A brilliant display of fire-works took place on the arrival of the crews. At this hour (midnight) the festivities are still continued. No such demonstration has ever before taken place in this vicinity. On the arrival of the train at Aurora this afternoon, a large concourse of people had assembled. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Strong, President of Wells College, and Hon. William Bogart. The crews partook of supper at this point, and were presented with a magnificent bouquet of flowers by Hon. E. B. Morgan. Capt. Ostrom was called out and responded briefly.

CUBA AND THE WEST INDIES.

THE INSURGENTS ROUTED AT MENEZES—THE SMALL-POX ABATING AT PONCE.

HAVANA, July 16.—The troops have routed the insurgents at Menezes with considerable loss.

Advices from Porto Rico to the 28th ult. report that the small-pox was abating at Ponce.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

THE INVESTIGATION BY THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

DAVID J. TWOHEY MAKES IMPORTANT REVELATIONS—THE PANEL-HOUSES IN CAPT. M'CULLOUGH'S PRECINCT—INEFFECTUAL EFFORTS ON TWOHEY'S PART TO SUPPRESS THEM—THE DETECTIVES AFRAID TO WORK AGAINST THE CAPTAINS—PANEL THIEVES WARNED BY THE POLICE—SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST CAPT. M'CULLOUGH — TESTIMONY OF SEVERAL POLICE CAPTAINS—CAPT. BURDEN STATES THAT PANEL OR GAMBLING HOUSES CANNOT EXIST IF THE POLICE DO THEIR DUTY.

The commission appointed by the Legislature, charged with the duty of investigating the causes of crime in this City, resumed its sessions yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. The members of the committee present were Messrs. Thomas Cooper Campbell, L. C. Dessar, John T. McGowan, Jacob Hess, and James W. Husted. A large number of Police Captains were present on subpœna, and there was also a large representation of the gambling fraternity in attendance. Coroner Dick Croker, who is at present under indictment for murder, was an interested spectator. The examination of witnesses was necessarily slow and tedious, owing largely to the opinions of most of the witnesses who are not in sympathy with the purposes of the investigation, and who are little prone to make disclosures which are not drawn out upon cross-examination. The number of voluntary witnesses is not quite so great as was expected, and the committee is confined, to a great extent, to the evidence of the Police authorities themselves.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID J. TWOHEY.

The first witness yesterday was David J. Twohey, who testified, in reply to Mr. Townsend, the counsel of the committee, as follows: I made application to the Legislature for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the causes of crime in this City, and I made a speech before that body on the panel-house system prevailing in this City. I was at one time associated with "Miles O'Reilly" in the preparation of a book on the social evil in this City, and I was to furnish the facts while he was to put them in shape for publication. My attention was first directed to a study of this subject by the numerous complaints of robberies with which the public press teemed, and upon investigation, by conversation with parties actually engaged in this nefarious business, I was led to believe in their existence, particularly in the Eighth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-ninth Precincts. I discovered there was a rivalry between panel-thieves and those women who, though disreputable, would not engage in the business, from the fact that the former were allowed comparative freedom of action, while the latter were subject to frequent arrest. These were quite willing to point me out the panel-thieves, and I followed them to their houses of resort, which were constantly represented to me as panel-houses. I commenced my investigations in the early part of 1874, and I soon discovered that a gentleman was robbed of $600 by this means in Capt. McCullough's precinct. He complained of the robbery, and the Captain gave him a note, authorizing any policeman in his precinct to arrest any woman whom the bearer of it would point out to him. I called upon Superintendent Matsell and gave him the number of the house where the robbery was committed, and he told me that he would speak to Capt. McCullough on the subject. I called again, at his request, but in the meantime discovered several others. I went to Police head-quarters on a morning when the Superintendent told me McCullough would be present, and never having seen him previously he was pointed out to me. McCullough had just before this denied to the Superintendent that there was any house in the precinct as I stated, and when I accosted him I said I was the gentleman who had made the report on the subject to Mr. Matsell. He said to me that there was no panel-house in his precinct, and I handed him his own note, which he had given the victim of a panel robbery. He said he had broken that house up, and I replied that it was running the night before. He expressed himself anxious to break up such places, and that he had broken up one a short time before, and taken the furniture of the house to his station-house. I said if he was so anxious to break them up I would show him six which were in full blast, and I added that the reason he had broken up one was because the proprietors had refused to make any money arrangement with himself and the ward detective. He became very violent and called me a scoundrel, and I retorted, asserting that he was in collusion with thieves and disgraced the uniform he wore. Further angry words passed between us in the presence of several officers, one of whom was Sergt. Davis, of the House of Detention. Shortly after this I made the acquaintance of a Mr. Sperling, of No. 134 Macdougal street, who was also interested in this matter, and who engaged a smart woman to tell him everything concerning the operations of panel-thieves. She rented a panel-house and reported the result to us every evening. We got a list of every panel-house in the Eighth Precinct, and with the aid of this woman we found out whenever a new panel-house was opened. I went to Commissioner Duryea with a list of the panel-houses, and that gentleman told me he was in a minority in the board, and was utterly incapable of assisting me. Mr. Russell, also a member of the board, said he was powerless in the matter, but he introduced me to Mr. Oliver Charlick. Mr. Charlick promised to interest himself in the breaking up of panel-houses; but at this time he was so absorbed in the proceedings of the Street-cleaning Bureau that he did not take any action with regard to it. After considerable difficulty I obtained an interview with Commissioner "Hank" Smith, the President of the board, and I handed him a list of panel-houses, with a request that he would crush them out. He got very indignant, ordered me out of the office, said it was none of my —— business; that they had their own officers to look after the matter, and by the advice of Commissioner Russell I then went to Superintendent Matsell. Superintendent Matsell was indifferent—he looked disgusted and said nothing. I also had several interviews with Capt. Irving, of the detective force, who told me he knew of the existence of panel-houses, but he said he incurred the displeasure of four or five Police Captains when he attempted to break them up. These men refused to speak to him, and, he added significantly, "there is something behind it." I saw Irving was desirous of assisting me, but for some unexplained cause his hands were tied.

THE AUDACITY WITH WHICH PANEL-HOUSES ARE CONDUCTED.

As illustrative of the audacity with which this panel business was conducted, I would state that in a certain street in the Eighth Precinct I noticed that every night a man put out the lamp in front of a panel-house, and I frequently noticed the patrolman speaking to this man. I engaged a room in the next house to watch the operations, and have seen men driven out and beaten badly on the sidewalk. The lower portion of the house was used for panel purposes, and the upper portion was inhabited by a colored woman. This woman told me that at night she could not go out of the house; these people would not let her, and I induced her to go to Superintendent Matsell and state that fact. He simply stated to her, "You can go out through the window." One night, when I had an opportunity of having the owners of this house arrested when in the act of robbery, I ran to Head-quarters and asked Capt. Irving to give me some detectives armed who would arrest them. He referred me to Detective Leahy, but Leahy said that there was no use in going there; they knew them all. I said, "It is no use then, I suppose." He said, "Certainly not." I then went off to Capt. Williams, in whose precinct it was, and represented the matter to him. He said it was no panel-house; that his ward detectives had not reported it to him. I mentioned to him two other panel-houses, and he said it was a ghost story, and that it was none of my business. The next day I called upon Capt. Irving and stated to him that I had a conversation with a lawyer upon this subject, and he advised me to send a man to these houses with marked money, and by finding that money afterward upon the panel operators, we could have them indicted. He consented to try the experiment, and detailed Officer Eustace, an old officer, to come around and see about it. Mr. Eustace met me by appointment at the Hoffman House, and when I explained my intentions to him he said: "It's no use; McCullough is Captain here; he is a great friend of Commissioner Gardner." He said it was usual with detectives from Head-quarters, under such circumstances, to inform the Captain of the precinct of the contemplated action; otherwise he would incur the hostility of the Captain; and so the matter fell through.

THE PANEL THIEVES WARNED BY THE POLICE.

A panel woman named Jennie Simonton told me that on the 6th of December, 1874, she was arrested at the instance of a man named John McDermott, by a detective from Head-quarters, and was helped out by Detective Keenan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, for $250. Clinchy was then Captain of the precinct. Two women named Lizzie Cronin and Mary Wilson were arrested for panel theft, but they were released on straw bail and the case was never heard. It was only when the newspapers began to discuss these matters that they were discontinued, and then only temporarily. When I reported the opening of new panel-houses to Superintendent Matsell, as I did, this woman whom Mr. Sperling had employed, used to tell me that the houses were closed because a man named Twohey had reported them at Police Head-quarters. She did not know my name, so that actually the panel thieves were warned and cautioned against arrest; in every one of these wards there were half a dozen panel-houses in existence, and each one paid the Captain and ward detective $50 a week and half of the "squeals;" I don't know this of my own knowledge, but I have been so informed by panel thieves, and I think that Superintendent Walling and Inspector McDermott will bear out my statements; on one occasion I met a woman named Jennie Clayton, who told me she would not work the panel game any more; she had been arrested at the instigation of a man who was determined upon pressing the charge, and taken before the Sergeant at the station-house; the Sergeant, who was a friend of the woman, told the man he would have to lock him up for the night as a witness, and the man, sooner than be locked up, withdrew the charge; this was in January, 1874, and the Sergeant was then the Sergeant in the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST CAPT. M'CULLOUGH.

To Mr. Husted: I was prompted to make this investigation because of the complaints of friends and the insolence of Capt. McCullough; I spoke to McCullough once about the panel-houses in his precinct, and he said he would get square with me; I was also warned by friends not to go into his precinct, that he was a bad man.

Q.—Was there any contemptuous manner in which he would treat you when he would pass you? A.—Yes, Sir; I was passing up Broadway, which is in his precinct, and went into the house of a man named John Stacom to inquire for a friend; that night I was stricken to the earth by one of three men, who surprised me from behind and threw me under the horses of a passing coach; my assailants were strangers to me, and, of course, I had no quarrel with them. When I was going into Stacom's house that night I was followed by Capt. McCullough, who entered the house by a rear entrance; while I was there Stacom called on one man, who refused, and then another, to "slug" me as soon as I left the store; I was assaulted, as I have described, and McCullough then went to the Grand Hotel and afterward to the Twenty-ninth Precinct; when I arrived at the station-house to prefer a charge Sergt. Schultz was in command; when McCullough arrived he induced my assailant to prefer a counter-charge against me, though there was not a scratch or a stain upon his person; Stacom, who is an ex-Warden of the Tombs, and an ex-Assistant Alderman, went his bail; the name of my assailant was Hugh Keenan, a gambler, who said he resided in a stable in Amity street, and his colleagues were a man named Nellis, an ex-convict, and Robert Collins, also a gambler; there are witnesses to prove that Commissioner Gardner was at Stacom's shortly before the assault, and Stacom said he put up a job to have it done; that night Gardner and McCullough returned to Stacom's, remarking once more that it was a put up job; that night I went for a friend, Col. Kerrigan, who told me the assault was instigated by Capt. McCullough, and he introduced me to James Gough, who said that he was asked by Stacom to commit the assault upon me. After this, when I met McCullough in the streets, he was in the habit of spitting at me, and once at Police Head-quarters he spat on my clothes.

To Mr. Husted—When I went to see Commissioner Smith, Stacom was in the office, and Smith ordered me out. Three weeks after the assault I have described I was dining at the Brower House with Col. Kerrigan, when the latter received a note telling him to see me home or I would be assaulted. Kerrigan wanted me to take a room in the house for the night, but I refused. Kerrigan saw me home, and all the way down Broadway we were followed. On another occasion at night, when coming out of an oyster saloon on Fourth avenue with two ladies, an officer arrested the ladies without making any charge. I wanted to accompany them, but when he said he intended to take them to Capt. McCullough's station I ran off. They were taken to the station and subjected to the grossest outrages by Commissioner Gardner and Capt. McCullough. All kinds of indignities were heaped upon them, and they were not let go home until 2 o'clock in the morning. They were too timid to prefer charges against them, but they will appear here as witnesses.

To Mr. Townsend—Capt. McCullough once charged that I wanted to run a panel-house in his precinct, but it was entirely false. I am an accountant. I was six years employed by Sprague, Hoyt & Co.; eight years with P. Van Volkenburgh & Co. I was employed at Stewart's, and previously was a journalist.

Mr. Hess—Why did you not prosecute McCullough criminally? A.—I had my assailant brought up. The case was called in the Court of Sessions. It was called out of order, and in my absence was dismissed. I had it brought on again, but my witnesses were in Lancaster, Penn., and as they would not grant an adjournment I withdrew it. Subsequently I had him indicted by the Grand Jury. Stacom bailed him, but he left the City and has not been heard from since.

Q.—Have you not on a number of occasions said you would get square with him? A.—I have said so, and I intend doing it if I live. I must get justice for that assassin attack.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. LOWERY.

William B. Lowery, Captain of the Sixth Precinct, was sworn, and the following paragraph cut from the *Sun* of Thursday was placed in his hands:

"Don't ask me what I think about that committee. I'll tell you what a gambler told me. Meeting Campbell, Husted, and Hess on the Bowery, the gambler told them he thought it very hard of them to ruin the gamblers who had been the means of electing them. The committee inquired of the gambler if it was not true that he and others had had to pay the Police for protection. The committee then added that they intended to put a stop to that practice and that by the time they got through next November the gamblers could all go to work again without fear of Police black-mailing."

Q.—Have you stated that to any reporter? A.—I never mentioned those gentlemen's names. This gentleman of the press was present at a conversation I had with some other gentlemen, and I made a statement to the effect that I had been talking with a sporting man, and I asked him what the committee was doing. He said don't you know, and I said I did not. He said it was to stop black-mailing, so that people (meaning gamblers) could go on with their business without paying a nickel. I said that was a good object. I did not mention the name of Mr. Husted, Mr. Hess, or Mr. Campbell.

Q.—Did he mention any name of any gentleman on this committee? A.—Yes, Sir; but I refuse to state it, as it was given to me in confidence.

Mr. Townsend—You must tell, except your refusal is based on the ground that it would degrade you. A.—I think it would degrade me after a gentleman told me that in confidence. I don't know whether the gentleman spoken of was absolutely connected with this committee.

Mr. Townsend—Was my name or any person connected with this committee, or the messenger of this committee, named? A.—I think not at that time.

Q.—Well, at any time? A.—Yes, I heard the gentleman say so.

Q.—Who was he? A.—No one on the committee.

Mr. Townsend—Was it the counsel of the committee? A.—I refuse to answer; it would be a breach of confidence and degrading.

Mr. Townsend—Was it me? A.—I refuse to answer.

Mr. Townsend pressed the witness for an answer, and the committee were unanimous in the opinion that it should be answered, inasmuch as the breach of confidence spoken of by the witness was not a degradation in the eyes of the law.

The witness continued that he had known his informant five or six months, but could not say positively he was a gambler. This conversation took place four or five days ago.

Q.—Did you state to the reporter that any member of the committee had met this man? A.—No, Sir; the reporter is mistaken about that; the gentleman said that the gamblers had been good friends of some members of the committee, or something of that kind.

The witness persisted in his refusal to disclose the name of his informant, but said if he removed the confidence before next session he would reveal his name. He further said there were some licensed concert saloons in his precinct, but there were no complaints against them.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM CORKRAN.

William Corkran, a reporter, testified that he was the writer of the above paragraph; he understood Capt. Lowery to make the statement attributed to him; he was not positive however, on the subject.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. ALLAIRE.

Anthony J. Allaire, Captain of the Fourteenth Precinct, testified: I joined the Police in 1860, resigned in 1862 to go off to the war, rejoined the Police in 1865, was patrolman a year, and have been Captain of the Fourteenth Precinct since 1874; I have been Captain of the Fourth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fifth Precincts; I made a report recently, to the Superintendent, of the gambling-houses, panel-houses, banco games, &c., in my precinct; I have used every endeavor to suppress gambling; I reported four houses as gambling-houses because they were reputed to be so; I never made application or permission to enter them, because I had no evidence against them; these reputed gambling-houses are watched continually, but I can't get any one to go in there to gamble; I broke some of them up six weeks or two months ago; I don't wish to be understood as saying I can't break them up; three or four days ago I sent a man to endeavor to obtain admission to these houses, but without success; I have been told that there is a policy shop next to the Gotham.

Mr. Townsend here pointed to Capt. Saunders and told him not to prompt the witness.

The witness continued to say he had been informed it was a policy place, but not positively. He sent out to discover whether it was a policy place, but could find out nothing. He could not say what was going on there until he got evidence.

Q.—Is there any reason why it should not be broken up? A.—If there is anything there it should be broken up; I don't know why it should not be; there were thirteen reputed policy shops reported to me, but I don't think there is any one doing business there now; there are licensed concert places in my precinct, and I never reported them to the Board of Excise because I heard nothing against them; I reported that they employ girls; there are no banco games in my precinct; they were there three or four months ago; I arrested the proprietors of a panel-house in my precinct and they were placed under $5,000 bail and indicted; a report reached me that a man was robbed in another panel-house, and I arrested all the parties. The girl was sent up for a year, and the men were let go. I could not give the names of either of them. I broke up another, the proprietor of which was sent up for robbing a man of $372. After a complaint is made of a panel-house I don't think it ought to exist longer; it should then be cleared out; there could be no excuse for its remaining there longer, except, perhaps, a few hours, and then only with the object of catching more of the operators.

Q.—Do you think you could break up all these places in thirty days, if you were not restrained? A.—I could. When the existence of all these places is known they can be broken up after a fair and impartial trial.

The witness here mentioned, at the request of Mr. Townsend, the names of the most degrading dens in his precinct; but he did not think there was any one place which could be called the head-quarters of thieves. Thieves abounded around liquor stores.

Mr. Townsend read the provision of the Police laws preventing Captains from engaging in other business.

The witness said he had a few hundred dollars on entering the force, and had less now. He stated the pay of the different Police officers before and since the war. At present he resided in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, and had no real estate save a slight interest, he facetiously remarked, in a graveyard in Westchester; he never received any presents save such as he reported to the Commissioners and was permitted to receive; with reference to a comparison of the system of special ward detectives and the assignment of different Police for that duty, he said he would like to see it experimented; regular ward detectives would receive information quicker than others, but they would also be more subjected to temptation.

In answer to Mr. Husted, the witness said that at the close of the war he held the rank of Brigadier General.

MR. WILLIAM TUCKER RECALLED.

Mr. William Tucker was recalled. He said that a third indictment was found against him, but it was nol. prossed. He never heard that a block of houses he owned in the Eighth Precinct was reputed to be the worst in the City. Mr. Townsend said he would show now that it bore that reputation.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. BENNETT.

Theron R. Bennett, Captain of the Thirty-fourth Precinct, testified: I have been Captain of the Eighteenth, Seventh, Thirteenth, Eleventh, Thirty-first, Twelfth, and Thirty-fourth Precincts. I was never on the Twenty-ninth Precinct. I was never where there was any heavy business. They always kept me on the ragged edge. My precinct is up near Harlem, and we have no gambling or panel houses up there. I have informed myself as to the workings of panel-houses; if you shove them out of one street they come into another. I never understood that there were more than one or two in each precinct. The length of time it would take to clear them out of the precinct would depend upon their number and the facilities for keeping secret. It would be pretty hard to get at places like John Chamberlin's, Morrisey's, and others; they keep them closed, and let no one in with whom they are not acquainted. I own some real estate in this City; I had some left me by my parents; I have speculated, and I am ready to do it again; I have bought and sold real estate, and I am worth a great deal more than when I entered the Police. I am worth about $5,000, and have been on the Police twenty-six years.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. H. BURDEN.

Capt. Henry Burden testified: I have been on the Police force since the 24th of June, 1850; I was Acting Captain of the First, and was Captain of the Twenty-ninth and Twelfth Precincts; I am Captain since 1869; there are no gambling-houses in my precinct that I know of; I made no report of any to the Superintendent; there were no houses that I suspected of being panel-houses; there are two policy shops there; I could not tell you exactly how long they have been there; in the Twenty-ninth Precinct there were panel-houses, and I arrested several persons; I cannot tell you all their names; I arrested a man named Rivers in Sixth avenue, and a woman in Twenty-fourth street, who was sent up for two years; In the Rivers case the man was admitted to bail at Jefferson Market Police Court, and that was the last of it; I broke up a place kept by a person named Hogan, alias "Yellow Short;" they scattered and moved away; another place was broken up in Fourth avenue; the parties were held to bail in $1,000 at Jefferson Market Court, and that was the last of it; I saw the proprietor in the precinct afterward; I don't think the case ever reached the District Attorney's office; one place on Fourth avenue I broke up three times; the parties were held, but never tried; I could not give you these dates, but they are on the blotter of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; Johnny Rivers was a notorious panel-thief; he was committed, and that was the end of it; he was afterward arrested on a bench warrant for burglary, and I think the case was dismissed as far as I know; I have locked complainants up at night to make their appearance the following morning; when the parties are thus locked I keep them in a back room; in the case I cited the man did not reside in the City, and refused to give his name; I was in the Twenty-ninth Precinct from 1869 to 1871; I cannot tell you whether there were regular panel-houses there; I never saw there what the law terms a panel-house; if I heard they were for two months during that time I would not be surprised; if the officer on the post is honest, they can't last there long without being known; if he is honest, he will send the man who is robbed to the station, and the panel-house would be got rid of; the duty of the ward detective is to find out crimes; I never knew what a panel-house was until I went to the Twenty-ninth Precinct; If a Captain knows of the existence of a panel-house, it can't last twenty-four hours with the assistance of the Judge; there were more disreputable houses in the Twenty-ninth Precinct than in any other in the City; Bourbon Johnny, a notorious panel-thief, was also turned out of the precinct; there was such an association as the Judge Cox Association, but I do not know whether Bourbon Johnny or "Yellow Short" belonged to it; I broke up another house of the kind in Fifteenth street, and the next day they were gone; I knew of no banco games in the precinct; there were gambling-houses there—Chamberlin's, Chapin's, &c.; I don't think Morrissey's was then running; I have never been in one of those houses, except once in Morrissey's on another business; I never heard any complaints of them.

Q.—Do you mean to say that there was no evidence of there being gambling-houses? A.—I never heard complaints of any person being robbed there; I went to Chamberlin's a couple of times, but could not get in; I have sent men there who succeeded in getting in, but then there was nothing going on; there were a great many gambling-houses in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, but I don't think I pulled any.

Q.—Were you ever directed by any superior authority not to pull them? A. (after a pause)—Well, I can't say that I was.

Q.—Was it ever intimated to you to leave them alone? A. (after a pause)—I can't say that it was; I reported them to the Superintendent because they were reputed to be gambling-houses; I don't think the repute was so positive that I could arrest the proprietors; I had no evidence against them such as a Magistrate would uphold; I may have been told that such and such a man was a friend of mine; I think I was so told.

Q.—So that it was a friendly act not to pull their gambling-houses? A.—Not that; if I thought I could hold them for gambling I would do so; if I was sure a house was used for gambling purposes I would raid on it without being told.

Q.—Do you think you would make a mistake if you pulled John Chamberlin's? A.—I think I might; when the person said so and was a friend of mine, I understood what he referred to; it had reference to gambling, I suppose; none of the parties I had arrested for policy-dealing were convicted; I spoke to Superintendent Kelso about cases that I brought before the court and were never tried; I think all these houses could be broken up in thirty days with the assistance of the Police; lottery is the meanest kind of gambling, and prevails among negroes and the lower class of whites; the chances of winning are about one in a thousand.

Q.—Are not all these policy shops controlled by two distinguished persons? A.—I don't know; I have heard they were, but I don't know that anybody knew it.

Q.—Don't you know that policy is sustained by public officials? A.—I don't.

Q.—Have you heard it? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Don't you know they have head-quarters at Clinton place? A.—I don't.

Q.—Don't you know there is another head-quarters of the kind in the Bowery? A.—I don't know anything about it; I have studied policy since I have been in the force, and I don't know it yet.

Q.—Why do Police Captains prefer the Twenty-ninth, the Eighth, and the Fifteenth Precincts? A.—I don't know; I take any precinct I am given; I am reputed the wealthiest man on the force, but I decline to state what money I possess.

Capt. Burden here denied the statement made by Mr. Martinot, an ex-officer of Police, to the effect that on one occasion he gave him (Burden) $50.

At this point of the Captain's examination an adjournment took place. The committee will meet again next Tuesday.

MISTOOK THE FISHERMAN'S CRY.

A writer in a Boston newspaper relates the following incident: An elderly lady at the south end was suddenly awakened out of a sound morning slumber by the outcry of the fish fiend—"Mack-e-rill! mack-e-rill! mack-e-rill!" Being partly awake and partly asleep, she thought it was a voice from the unknown world shrieking into her ear, "Make your will! make your will! make your will!" and was immediately thrown into spasms, which lasted, almost uninterruptedly, for the space of twelve hours, thereby greatly alarming the family physician, and causing the gravest apprehensions among the relatives and friends.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

FROM AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER.

WILLIAM S. KING ON PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND THE FAITHFUL DISCHARGE OF TRUSTS.

The somewhat noted William S. King, pronounced an oration at St. Cloud, Minn., on the 4th inst. The local paper says he gave "a glowing recapitulation of the progress of the country under the institutions established by our fathers 100 years ago." "Next," to quote his own words, he considered "the positions which we occupy to-day, and the duties which rest upon us as citizens of this free Republic." In this connection he described "the boundless prairies" and "the fervor, [flowers, and fruitage of the South," the "majestic Mississippi," and the "great mountain ranges traversing the continent and intersecting our country, with bowels laden with gold and precious metals." "Yet," he exclaimed, "affluent as nature has been in her bounty to us, the genius, industry, and enterprise of our people have been equal to nature's gracious opportunity. The spirit of our institutions is, without a question, a mighty stimulus to human thought and activity. It crowns our common manhood with a dignity which inspires self-reliance, rouses and develops to the uttermost man's intellectual forces, and with the peculiarly favorable conditions afforded this has resulted in material progress without a parallel." All this is encouraging—coming from William S. King. But better remains behind. For example "Fellow-citizens," he shouted, "fellow-citizens, the true philosophy of our growth and greatness as a people is, I believe, to be found in the important fact that each citizen of the State realizes, in some degree, his personal responsibility for the whole, and thus becomes a co-worker with his fellow-citizens in every effort and enterprise intelligently looking to the welfare of the whole. The nation, the State, the city, and the town whose citizens are thus animated are sure to succeed and certain to prosper. Fellow-citizens, the morning of our second century will soon dawn upon us. For the time, its duties and responsibilities will be ours to meet. How well and how faithfully shall those duties and responsibilities be met? To what extent shall we contribute to the well being, the glory and renown of the Republic? How unselfishly shall we discharge the trusts that fate has placed in our hands? For one, I have faith in our country and our country's future. I have confidence in the people of the present and in the yet better people of the coming time. I dare to predict for our Republic a career of splendid success in every element of the national greatness and glory—a career that shall exhibit more strongly and fully than ever before the strength, the beauty, and the beneficence of our free institutions. And, fellow-citizens, as we remember that olden time, when the proudest boast and the most distinguished honor were expressed in the declaration 'I am a citizen of Rome,' let us feel and believe, that the time draws nigh, and we ante-date it to-day, when among all the nations there shall be no more legal dignity, no truer earthly glory, than shall be the heritage of every man, however humble who can truthfully say, 'I am an American citizen.'"

THE CASE OF COL. ANTHONY.

REMARKABLE ENDURANCE UNDER A SEVERE WOUND FROM A PISTOL SHOT—HIS CONDITION STILL CRITICAL.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times, July 11.

It will be nine weeks to-morrow night since Col. D. R. Anthony was shot with a pistol in close contact, the ball weighing one-quarter of an ounce. It passed directly through the right clavicle (collar bone) near its centre, fracturing it across and splintering it badly, though not materially displacing the fragments. He bled profusely, say fully half a gallon. The surgeons declared it to be arterial blood. The entrance of the ball was directly over the route of the subclavian artery. No pulsation existed in the continuation of that artery beyond the site of the wound until July 4—eight weeks from the time of the hurt. From that date the pulse in the wrist has increased perceptibly from day to day, until the collateral circulation is very nearly established. Within a minute after the wound was received, he completely fainted, and for some time he was thought to be dead. He slowly revived, however, and by 4 o'clock in the morning (the shot was at 10 P. M.) reaction had so far taken place that it was thought safe to remove him from the Opera-house, where he had lain all night, to his residence. From the moment of his fainting he has never lost a drop of blood. During that time, while the heart stood still, a blood clot was formed in the mouth of the severed artery, which remained there thirty-six hours, until Wednesday morning, the 12th, when it gave way, and the blood rushed through into the surrounding parts. The bursting of that clot was the critical moment at which the surgeons feared, nay expected, secondary hemorrhage. But, instead, the delicate tissues proved strong enough to stay the surging blood-tide and form themselves into an aneurism—a little bag or sac—which has lasted to this time. The blood rushing into that sack at every heart beat is not only perceptible to the touch, but its whirring sound is distinctly heard by the Colonel and all who place their ear close to it.

The fractured bone is now thoroughly united. Only three small fragments were removed. The wound is entirely healed without any suppuration. His general physical condition is, and has been from the first, excellent. His powers of cheerful endurance are surprising to all.

He sleeps well, and ate well, so long as his physicians allowed him to do so, but for the last four weeks he has been kept on a rigidly low diet. This is to reduce the impulse of the heart, and thereby lessen the momentum of the blood into the aneurismal sac. The history of subclavian aneurisms gives too little promise of health or strength, or length of days, to allow of his taking the chances of life with it. The chief methods of curing aneurisms are ligature and compression of the artery above the wound. Ligation of this artery being attended with great mortality, compression is to be tried faithfully first. During the past week constant but partial compression has been in operation. It is done by placing the ball of the finger on the artery, above the collar bone, and pressing it down against the upper rib so hard as to nearly cut off the flow of blood through it into the sac. By this process the sac has rapidly lessened, until it seems no more than a large-sized almond.

It is now hoped that another week's compression will entirely close the sac and form a clot in the mouth of the artery. Then, for the clot to become a solid and permanent constituent there, it will require still another twenty or thirty days of absolute quiet. But slow and tedious and exhausting as is the process, the Colonel is bound to persevere and persist in it until complete success is attained, or all hope of it gone. If compression should fail to accomplish a complete cure, then the question of ligating the artery will be duly considered and acted upon.

A MISSING LETTER.

HOW A VALUABLE REMITTANCE WAS FOUND AFTER SIX MONTHS' SEARCH.

The Paterson (N. J.) *Press* says: "On Feb. 6 last a letter, containing checks, &c., to the amount of $10,000, was mailed from the First National Bank at the Paterson Post Office to the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New-York, the New-York agent of the bank here. The New-York bank failed to receive the letter, and, of course, there was much anxiety about it on the part of the officers of the First National Bank. Search was made in the Paterson and New-York Post Offices, as well as in both the banks, the search extending over days, but no trace of the missing package could be found. Now strong apprehensions of a mail robbery were entertained, and the Government officials were impressed with the idea. The First National Bank meanwhile proceeded to make the best arrangement it could for avoiding loss. An extensive correspondence—the package containing thirty accounts of sundry parties—was necessary, and indemnity bonds had to be prepared and given by the bank to all these parties. Finally all was provided for except about $200 of pension checks of the United States Government, it taking much longer to arrange that matter—through the dilatory processes of the circumlocution office—than it did the private ones. On July 6—exactly six months to a day from the time the letter was lost—the clerks in the Post Office in this city had occasion to poke under their stamping table for something that had dropped on the floor, and there snugly lying in a small crack between the bottom of the table and the floor was the missing letter, with its $10,000 intact. It was the only letter ever lost at this office, and it is a little remarkable that it should have been so valuable a one, and should have caused such extraordinary trouble and anxiety."

PROSPECTS OF THE LOWELL MILLS.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Times* says: "The manufacturing prospects in this city are not so clouded or discouraging as in other places. Nearly every mill in the city is running, perhaps not to its full capacity, but still nearly up to the usual standard. An agent stated last week that most of the companies were manufacturing only what there was an absolute demand for, and that but few of them, if any, were obliged to store goods. The store-houses of most of the mills are empty, and the companies are working in all departments as snug as possible, save in some where work is furnished for the purpose of retaining skilled or valuable help."

FILKINS, THE EXPRESS ROBBER.

The Albany *Times* of Tuesday has the following, showing how slight was the foundation of the story that the remains of Filkins, the express robber, had been found in a sewer at Clinton Prison: "Deputy Sheriff McCotter, who has returned from Clinton Prison, states that the story in regard to finding the skeleton of John I. Filkins, the express robber, in the sewer at Clinton Prison is untrue. The only foundation for the story was that a prisoner from New-York, who attempted to escape, was found secreted in the sewer alive and well, and the prisoner is now in one of the dungeons of the prison. The prisoner, while confined in the Plattsburg jail, assaulted the Sheriff of Clinton County with an iron bar with intent to kill, and was sentenced to Clinton Prison for fifteen years. He gained access to the sewer by lifting one of the stone coverings, and took a piece of board with him, which he wedged against the sides, about two feet above the flow of the sewer. He lay upon this board, and expected to remain there for ten or twelve days, receiving food from confederates. The search for an escaped prisoner in the vicinity of the prison generally terminates in eight or ten days, when a bell is rung notifying the inhabitants in the vicinity of the event. One of the officers suspected that the prisoner was in the sewer, and on the fifth day an unsuccessful search was made. Mark Cole, a colored prisoner, from Albany, was sent into the sewer, but reported that he could find nothing of the fugitive. An excavation was then made and the prisoner was discovered perched on his board in the sewer about thirty-five feet from the opening. The prisoners at Clinton Prison state that Fikins walked out of the gate when he escaped."

DEATH OF AN OLD MEXICAN.

ALMOST A CENTURY OF WILD AND ROVING LIFE.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* records the death of Jose Alvarado, a Mexican, with an eventful history, at the Mission Dolores, on Saturday night, July 3, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. All that was known of the old man's life came from his own lips, and the story in brief was as follows: He was born in 1777, at Guanajuato, being, as he related with pride, a lineal descendant of one of the followers of Cortez. He took to the sea at an early day, and until his thirtieth year was connected with a lawless gang of freebooters, so common at that period. In 1810 he returned home just in time to witness the revolution incited by Don Miguel Hidalgo, which was destined to result in so many years of bloodshed. He became a follower of that worthy, more out of love for adventure than patriotism. Hidalgo was captured by the royalists and shot in 1811. After the death of Hidalgo, Alvarado, who, although without education, was not without influence—owing to his great physical force and vitality, linked his fortunes with his successor, Morelos, to whom he became a kind of body servant. The old man was covered with scars, some of which he alleged to have been received in the struggles of this rebellion. In 1815 he was captured, together with Morelos, and taken to Mexico, where the latter was executed for treason. The Government contented itself with throwing Alvarado into prison, where he remained for several years, and was liberated when the rebellion of Iturbide, in 1820, culminated in a successful revolution and the establishment of a republic. He described Iturbide as a small, insignificant looking man, with very sharp eyes, very taciturn and, when aroused, very fierce. He was at San Jacinto in 1836, and saw Santa Anna when taken by the Texans. He had a very poor opinion of this General, and would shrug his shoulders very comically when his name was mentioned. At the time of the Mexican war, although well advanced in years, he belonged to a company of presidiales and was stationed on the Texan frontier for the purpose of holding the Comanches and other predatory Indian tribes in check. At the battle of Palo Alto he was badly wounded in the groin by a bayonet and taken prisoner, but was soon afterward exchanged. The old man had a dramatic way of describing the horrors of the retreat of the Mexican Army to Linares, which revealed to his listeners a page of history which has never been written. In September of the same year he was sufficiently recovered from his wound to take part in the battle of Monterey, where he was again wounded by a rifle-ball in such a manner that amputation of his right leg became necessary. He was taken with the unfortunate Army to San Luis Potosi and from there sent to the hospital in Mexico, where he was when the city capitulated. After the peace and at the time of the gold excitement of '49, in spite of his years and crippled condition, he came to California to better his fortunes. For some time he found employment on the river boats, but, being displaced, he used the little money he had saved in starting a drinking shop near the Mission, which he carried on for some time with success. For the last few years he has been nearly blind. He has been partially supported by charity, and so far from manifesting gratitude for his living has been the most irascible old pensioner that ever outlived his generation. He claimed to have used tobacco for eighty years, and it was perhaps owing to this that no more Summers passed over his head. He was also a great consumer of whiskey.

MERCANTILE FAILURES.

THE ENDURING EFFECTS OF THE PANIC OF 1873—A REVIVAL OF TRADE EXPECTED.

Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. have issued a circular showing that the business failures during the first six months of this year were 3,377, amounting to $74,941,000. Of this sum, $14,762,500 is put down to New-York City; $5,712,797 to New-York State; $10,853,500 to Massachusetts; $8,743,445 to Pennsylvania; $3,888,215 to Illinois, and the remainder throughout the other States of the Union The circular says:

"Compared with this time twelve months ago, there is but little if any improvement perceptible either in the volume or profitableness of trade. The effects of the panic, or rather of the excesses in business which caused it, have lasted longer than was anticipated immediately after the climax had been reached, and the enduring evil results are becoming more and more apparent. These results, however, assume the character more of depression than of disaster, and though, in the end, the evil may be as fatal in the one case as in the other, the process is slow enough to allow constant hopes of recovery, and to permit the operation of all circumstances that favor it. Thus we have marketed two good crops of agricultural products since the panic, and the promise is now so certain of another abundant yield that, in ordinary times, it would largely stimulate the purchase of goods in anticipation of the trade sure to follow its realization. Again, we have had nearly two years of efforts in the direction of economy, and how far this has been practiced is best indicated by the restricted sales of merchandise in all quarters. Of course, this reduced business in merchandise is to be largely attributed to the limited purchasing power of operatives and others dependent upon interests that have languished during these hard times; but aside from these, and in sections of country where these specific influences have not prevailed, a similar reduction in business indicates less expenditure for the luxuries of life."

The circular contains brief but exhaustive reports from all the chief centres of trade in the country. These reports indicate much that is encouraging. The circular concludes as follows:

"Whatever an abundant agricultural product will accomplish toward a restoration of prosperity will certainly this year be contributed. The purchasing and debt-paying power of the people in vast sections of the country will be improved, while considerable activity must be provoked during the Autumn in replenishing the small stocks of merchandise held in all hands. Other things than agricultural success may be needed to restore universal prosperity. Expectation founded on that basis has already led to disappointment. But, whatever else may be needed, it seems hardly possible in the nature of things that a revival can be very much longer delayed. Every day must bring us nearer to the commencement of a better state of things. We have all the elements of wealth at hand, abundant and varied resources, unrivaled means of transportation, a large surplus of unemployed capital, a well tried and successful monetary system, and, above all, a people who have experienced a far worse condition of things and yet have achieved success. It may be that the one hundredth anniversary of the nation will both come and go before we can chronicle permanent activity and profit in business; but if no worse comes to us in the interval than has befallen us in the six months under review, there will be cause for congratulation. The great lessons of patience and economy, and the practice of such business principles as will equally apply to a poor as well as a prosperous condition of trade, will at least not have been taught in vain."

AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Some months ago a young man and his wife reached Atlanta from their old home in Maryland, intending to cast their lot among our people. Not succeeding in finding employment, the husband made up his mind to try his fortune in the Black Hills, and so told his wife. She objected most strenuously, with tears and lamentations, and begged him to desist, but he argued the case so earnestly to her that she finally yielded to his plans. After it was settled that the parting should be had, it was agreed that the stipulations should be reduced to writing. An attorney of this city was accordingly visited, and the singular document drawn up. It was made as a mutual bond between them to keep before each their respective duties. The terms we synopsize as follows:

1. He is to be absent not more than two years, whether good or ill fortune betide him, unless by unavoidable causes.
2. The wife is to return to her home in Maryland and maintain herself from the proceeds of her own services to her family and the rents of a piece of property belonging to her husband.
3. The property of the husband is conveyed to the wife, in a separate deed of gift, and in case of death to revert to the husband; in event of his death before his return, to be subject to her disposal.
4. Should their separation exceed the time of the statutory laws of the States where each may be living wherein an application for divorce on account of desertion or failure to support to be made, neither is to take advantage of the fact.
5. He, if successful, is to remit to his wife all the money over and above his needs at stated intervals; to keep up as regular correspondence as the mails will allow, and return at the earliest possible time upon the imperative summons of his wife, she also to go to him under similar circumstances.

The agreement was signed in triplicate and duly witnessed. Each of the parties took a copy, and the original remains in the hands of their attorney as its custodian. On Wednesday, all their matters being arranged, the husband divided their little stock of money, giving his wife one-half. He also purchased a ticket for her to Baltimore, and she left for her home. The parting between the couple was of a very distressing character. He left on Thursday for Sioux City, hoping from there to reach the Black Hills.

THE STURGEON FISHERS.

The Augusta *Journal* notes the arrival of the "famous sturgeon men" at Farmingdale, Maine, from this City, and says: "Since they were here last year they have fished in the waters of the St. Mary's River, Florida, the Savannah, the James, and the Delaware. They bring about fifteen expert butchers and packers, and have their head-quarters at their camp at the town landing. They will run some sixteen nets, and employ the local fishermen, sending out crews to Hallowell, Augusta, Gardiner, and South Gardiner. They propose to stop about two months, and employ in all between thirty and forty men. They are Germans and speak several languages fluently. Among them are fine musicians, both vocal and instrumental, and they entertain our citizens with some of their finest German airs. Their fish are packed in ice. The evening of the fourth they celebrated in true Yankee style with a [illegible] fire-works, music, &c., to the great delight of our people, old and young."

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

A DELIGHTED GUEST—CHEERFUL IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND—AN EDUCATED AFRICAN MONARCH—PROSPECTS OF A NOVEL JOURNAL.

The London *Standard* of July 1 has the following: The Sultan of Zanzibar's visit to this country will, when two weeks more have gone, be a matter of history. So far as London is concerned, it may almost be said to have terminated, as the remaining days of his stay in England will be mainly spent in the provinces. His Highness has been made tolerably familiar with the chief features of interest in the metropolis, and his opinions of these may be taken as the general impressions which he will carry away with regard to England. In all he has seen he has taken the most intelligent interest, for, as he himself expresses it, "he came to England for the purpose of gaining such information as would enable him the better to govern Zanzibar." He is anxious for the advancement of his people and country, and willing to co-operate with any one who will in the least contribute to these ends. Literature and art have his approval and patronage. He is fond of reading, he delights in conversing with learned men, and he possesses a library which contains all the Arabic books printed in Egypt. There are not any printing presses in Zanzibar, and consequently the rare manuscripts have to be transcribed. One of these, entitled "A History of the Seyyids and Imáns of 'Omân," Rev. Dr. Badger—who was the means of getting the Sultan released from his exile in Bombay—became possessed of, translated it, and had it printed by the Hakluyt Society. He presented a copy to his Highness, upon which the latter exclaimed, "I must have it in the original: I shall set ten clerks to work upon it, for I shall read the book should it cost its weight in gold." The Seyyid is a regular newspaper leader; he receives bi-weekly the Arabic newspaper named *al-Jawâib*, edited by Ahmad Fâris, who is, probably, the first Arabic scholar in the world. He even disputes upon points of grammar and philology, and expresses his determination, in so far as he has power, to preserve the classical Arabic language. These facts may perhaps entitle his observations with reference to this nation to more weight than might otherwise be given to them. Perhaps the strongest feeling occasioned by his visit is an admiration of the Queen. This arises not from any hastily conceived notion, but has grown with his years. He had heard his father frequently refer to her Majesty in terms of praise and respect, and knew that he had sent her a ship as a present. All the Englishmen who had visited his dominions spoke often of the Queen, and never but in expressions of esteem. Thus his wonder and consequent desire to see this monarch daily increased. Now that he has had his wish fulfilled he is satisfied. When he speaks of the Queen it is to commend her graciousness to say that one of the principal intentions of his visit has been accomplished, to express an ardent longing to again see her Majesty, and how much disappointed he would have been had he left the country without conversing with her. It was no latter than Tuesday, when asked to propose a toast at the luncheon given him by the officers at Woolwich, he said, "I would willingly drink the health of the chief commander and of all who have thus honored me, but I know the hearts of all Englishmen will beat in response to the toast which I shall propose, namely, that of her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, may God long preserve her." Then, in the enthusiasm of the moment, he joined in the outward demonstrations with which the toast is generally received. Although the Sultan has never before seen the eminent personages of this country he is familiarly acquainted with their appearance. He possesses several large photographic albums, in which are their portraits. Consequently, he was able to say, "That is Mr. Disraeli," or "That is Mr. Gladstone," when he saw, but before he was introduced to, these statesmen. Indeed, he is singularly keen and observant; once having seen a face it rarely escapes his memory. Recently, when at a banquet, he whispered to a friend sitting at his right hand that the person at his left was a 'perfect gentleman. For observe his delicacy. Knowing the sentiments of the Mohammedans as to wine he has removed the decanter from his right to his left side. Many would not have thought of this.' He seems to understand some of the principles of our constitution, for when being told the nature of the Houses of Parliament, he said, "I understand that measures relating to finance must originate in the Lower House and of the Queen." There was some difficulty in explaining to him the office of Lord Chancellor. At length Dr. Badger suggested the title "Hâjibu'l-Hajjâb," which, in Arabic, means "screen of screens," thus giving him to understand that the officer in question was the mediator between the people and the Queen, a position best intelligible to the mind of an Arab by the above definition. His Highness reciprocates the respect shown him by the English nobility; he says he never expected such an exhibition of kindness, and that, generally speaking, "there is a great kindliness in the English heart." A special care with him is not to draw distinctions between the different classes of English society. Those who know him best say he appreciates a poor person as much as a rich one, although considerations of policy may not always allow this feeling to become apparent. He has the utmost respect for our national customs. When it was pointed out to him that in one day we sometimes change our dress three or four times he said, "It is the custom of the country, and as such should be venerated. Although we Arabs seldom change the style of our costume, yet it does not follow that they are unwise who frequently do so." He has several times been asked, "Is there anything you can suggest that would benefit your country?" His reply invariably is, "I want nothing but the good will of England." At times, however, he laments that the extensive resources of Zanzibar remain undeveloped. He refers to the commerce of England as the visible sign of her prosperity, and is perfectly well aware that the future position of Zanzibar depends upon the extension of her trade. "There," said he, pointing to a hillock of coal at Woolwich Arsenal, "those are your real diamonds," a fact which we ourselves embody in a somewhat similar expression. "You English have the money," he continued, "and money can do everything." The review at Aldershot appears to have awakened many reflections in his mind. He spoke of the impossibility of reducing his own poor, wretched army to anything approaching the "unparalleled" soldier-like bearing of the troops he there saw. "However," he emphatically added, "our civilization must begin from now; yours has been progressing for centuries." The Seyyid professes his willingness to try any good scheme which might be proposed for the advancement of his people. His country is rich in coal mines, it produces in abundance the gum called copal, which is used all over the world in making varnish. The sesame seed, a vegetable largely employed in the manufacture of culinary oils, the Indian maize and the cotton plant here find a congenial but neglected soil. There are no roads in the country, nor any means of transporting its products, save on the shoulders of slaves. This last is about the most serious drawback. It has been suggested that a system of tramways would do most to remedy the evil, but the Sultan says he is too poor to venture upon so costly an undertaking. He now regrets that he limited his remarks regarding his own country at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. The Seyyid is sometimes questioned as to how he likes the individual English men and women to whom he is introduced. He always replies, "They are all kind and good." Of old people he is particularly fond. It was only yesterday morning that he received a letter from two aged ladies, stating that they had been acquainted with his father. "What," he asks Dr. Badger, "shall I do to show I appreciate their kindness?" "Send your photograph with an autograph letter," was the reply, and this suggestion was immediately executed. He often says he can never thoroughly comprehend the vastness of London, and sometimes he estimates its extent by comparing it with a portion of Zanzibar. Some doubt has been raised concerning the genuineness of his replies to the various deputations that wait upon him. It may, therefore, be proper to state that the following method is invariably adopted. A particular society intimates its desire to present an address to the Sultan. When leave is granted, a copy of the intended address is forwarded. This is translated to his Highness, and such explanations are given as are thought necessary to make clear the objects and constitution of the society. The Seyyid then states an answer, which Dr. Badger frames, and leaves for his consideration. After various alterations and corrections the Sultan hands it to his Secretary to make a fair copy, and an English translation is then made by Dr. Badger. The Sultan has with him several clerks, who keep a daily record of their Sovereign's proceedings in England as dictated by himself. If his Highness thinks proper to publish his journal the comments of so intelligent a visitor will, no doubt, be eagerly read. He has a very fair idea of our national religion. On one occasion, when a gentleman was in the act of explaining that the images and statues in the churches were not placed there to be worshiped, he said he perfectly understood they were only intended for memorials. With the exception of his frequent exclamation, "See how happy are these free and contented people," the foregoing are the more prominent of the Seyyid's observations upon England and English society.

THE STORM IN BUDA-PESTH.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal on June 23: In the course of last week numerous districts of the Empire were visited by hurricanes, inundations, and hail-storms; but the most dreadful disaster occurred in Pesth and Ofen on Saturday evening. The whole of Saturday a burning heat prevailed in the capital of Hungary. Not a cloud was visible in the whole horizon. But at 7 o'clock in the evening the sky became overcast, and a moderate wind rose. This was followed first by a heavy fall of rain, and then of hail, which soon attained such dimensions that all the panes of glass exposed to the force of the storm were shattered to pieces. The hailstones increased in size till they were an inch and a half long and an inch thick. In their fall they beat down all the vineyards and maize fields, and stripped the trees of their leaves. It was hoped, when the sun shone for a moment, that the storm had been only a passing one, but at 8 o'clock it broke out afresh, and then the catastrophe really began. The hurricane raged till midnight; the rain fell in such streams that it carried away entire houses into the Danube. Ofen forms a valley, surrounded in a semi-circle by hills from 700 to 1,000 feet high, namely the Blocksberg, Adlers, Schwaben, Johannis, Linden, and [illegible] this valley passes the mountain torrent called "Teufel's-Graben," (the Devil's Ditch,) which running parallel with the Danube, ultimately falls into it. Into this flow all the rivulets from the above-named mountains. For some time they had been at work on the regulation of this Teufel's-Graben, but only a part of the ditch, which is most offensive in Summer, had been covered in. And now it was swollen by the tempest into a mighty river, which dragged with it from the Ofen vineyards, masses of clay, and stones that weighed even thirty centners. This compact mass at length, about 11 P. M., closed that part of the canal which had been roofed in. The rapidly advancing flood, which came from the height of 1,000 feet, made a way for itself into the valley in every possible direction, and rushed down with such force that it flung the houses, like balls, into the air, which were situated in the Ofen Donauzeile—a street at the mouth of the Teufel's-Graben. Happily the occupants of those buildings had already vacated their dwellings, as a part of the ditch which was walled up at that spot had fallen in. Yet even then the unfortunate people could only be rescued by the firemen. All the tenants took refuge in the upper floors of the front tract, which happily remained uninjured; but for the moment they had no way of escape. The firemen were therefore obliged to carry them down singly on the ladders which they had hastily procured. But it was still worse with the occupants of other houses; they were crushed by the falling walls or carried away into the Danube by the torrents. The wildly rushing river presented horrible scenes; young girls, hung with jewels, clinging convulsively to each other in death; mothers with their children at the breast, borne down the stream by the rapid current. Many houses in the Raitzen (Servian) town, which stood on the declivity of the Blocksberg, were flung into the valleys. A large brick-kiln which the lightning struck was burned to the ground. The Southern Railway, the railway on the Schwabenberg, and the tramway were much damaged; many carriages were dashed from the summit of the Schwabenberg into the Danube. The hospital of the Pesth garrison fell in; all the cellars were filled with water, and many streets were covered with uprooted trees, stones, wagons, and drowned cattle. The vineyards which surround Ofen are totally destroyed. As I informed you by telegraph 500 persons are missing, and the loss of at least 120 lives has been ascertained.

TO LONDON IN FIFTY HOURS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC BALTIMOREAN TO MAKE THE QUICK VOYAGE (PERHAPS) BY A COMBINATION OF BOAT AND BALLOON.

From the Baltimore American, July 15.

Mr. W. F. Schroeder, an enthusiastic young German, has just obtained from the United States letters patent for his invention of a balloon, by which, as is claimed by the sanguine inventor, a voyage from New-York to London can be accomplished in fifty hours. Mr. Schroeder has gained the valuable assistance of a capitalist in the person of Mr. George W. Gail, of the firm of Gail & Ax, who is to furnish the necessary means for the construction of the floating air vessel. It is stated that Postmaster General Jewell has expressed himself gratified at this new invention, and that Baron Von Schloezer, the German Ambassador, has taken with him to Europe drawings and plans of the balloon, which are to be submitted, as is stated, to the German Government. The vessel is to be constructed in the form of a life-boat, 60 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 12 feet high. The frame is to consist of wire and steel, and will be covered with strong water-proof linen. The vessel is to be carried by and to be connected with a balloon of linen, which will hold 70,000 cubic feet of gas. In the vessel will be an engine of twelve horse power, which will set in motion the wings or sails on each side of the vessel. The propellers will be constructed on the same principle as windmills. The machine can be so placed that both propellers can be made to work in one direction, or one may pull and the other push. Upon the ascension of the balloon the propeller in front is placed in motion; after being at the height desired, the screws are set to work and the vessel follows the direction given it by the pilot. The vessel is likewise provided with two blades, which move simultaneously, but turn in opposite directions. A gas machine will be attached to the balloon to supply the necessary gas during the voyage. In case of a leak in the balloon other smaller balloons, filled with gas, will be on hand, and when placed in the larger one will serve to stop the leakage. The contract for the construction of the balloon has already been given out, and the work is to be completed Aug. 5.

Mr. Schroeder expects to be able to make a voyage in this balloon from Baltimore to New-York in one and a half hours, when the wind is favorable. The voyage by the balloon from New-York to London is to be made in fifty hours. Mr. Schroeder states that if he is intrusted with the carrying of postal matter to Europe he can complete the route from New-York to Hamburg, Paris, Lisbon, and Washington in the space of six days. The whole vessel will weigh 2,800 pounds, and it is thought that in addition to the carriage of postal matter, fourteen passengers can be transported in it.

The inventor is thirty-eight years of age, having been born in 1837, in the Kingdom of Hanover. During the Crimean war, when seventeen years of age, he was appointed Lieutenant in the British service, and at the end of the war went with the British Army to Africa, and took part in various engagements with the natives at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1858 he emigrated to America, entered the Union Army during the late war, and made a number of trips in the balloon "Saratoga" with La Mountain. After the war he traveled through South America. For the last three years he had been working at the invention for which he now possesses a patent.

CONFLAGRATION AND LOSS OF LIFE IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburgh correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal on June 25 as follows:

"I see that the disaster which has destroyed the town of Morschansk has been noticed in your telegrams. The fire began about 4 o'clock in the afternoon in one of the faubourgs, at a distance of nearly half a mile from the town proper, and within a few hours the whole town, over an extent of five versts, was the prey of the flames. A violent wind drove the flames in all directions, causing them to overleap all the open squares, and even the river. As the fire grew the wind became a tempest, and enormous planks and sheets of iron, torn from the falling houses, were hurled as high as the second story of houses still standing. Cases of goods allowed to float along the river were burned on the water. Some of the papers of the public offices have been found at a distance of sixty versts from the town, and the glow of the fire lighted up the horizon to a distance of ninety versts. The fire spared about a hundred wooden houses at one end of the town, but of the brick buildings hardly ten have escaped. All the public edifices, with the exception of the school and several churches, have been destroyed. The destruction of property has been entire. Many of the inhabitants trusted to cellars and vaults, but they nearly all fell in. As the fire spread, furniture and other effects were removed to gardens and other open spaces, but in vain; the flames soon reached them and reduced all to ashes. Only one of the corn depots was saved. It is calculated that 1,000 buildings have been burned, and that the loss cannot be less than 5,000,000 roubles. About 200 lives were lost, and several thousand persons were wounded. Succor, in the shape of provisions, clothes, and money, was instantly forwarded from Tamboff, Riezan, and other places, to the unfortunate citizens of Morschansk, literally wandering about the woods, or sheltering under carts, having lost everything, and the number of the homeless and destitute exceeded 10,000. Three days after the fire the corporation of the town petitioned the Government for a loan of 3,000,000 roubles, to be redeemed in thirty years. The official report concludes with saying that the inhabitants support the disaster which has overtaken them with exemplary patience, and it is apparent that the town has already emerged from the chaotic state into which it was at first necessarily plunged. The fate of Morschansk may be the fate of almost any other Russian town at any moment. It is indeed high time that the fearful ravages which fire annually makes in Russia were arrested, or at least that an energetic effort were made to stay the evil."

HANDLING COBRAS.

A correspondent of the London *Times* who was present at the Zoological Gardens when about a dozen Indian cobras were removed from the box in which they had traveled into a clean, though narrow cage, describes the mode in which those deadly reptiles were handled by the keeper as truly astonishing. With his long-handled wire hook, he, from a respectful distance, managed to draw out a snake tail first, and, catching it by the tip, let it gently down head foremost into its new cage, the lid of which, a glass slide, was open just wide enough to receive it. One after another eight cobras were thus removed and safely housed, some dilating their "hood" and angrily hissing as they tried to strike whatever object they could reach. Snake charmers and Indian jugglers thus handle the cobras with impunity. Suspended by the tail they are powerless to raise themselves and wound the hand that holds them; but care must be taken lest the creatures strike at the limbs. The specimens just arrived are *Naja tripudians*, the common cobra of India. One other of the same species, but a sickly snake, is already in the Gardens; another died lately. In their narrow prison-house the new family presented a miserable appearance. Ample space to bathe and to move freely would be their almost only chance of health, and it is to be hoped that when the lions' new and commodious quarters are ready to receive them, a more suitable home will be built for the Ophidians. Several of these new cobras were found to be already dead.

DEATH FROM AN INSECT'S BITE.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* describes a death from the bite of an insect in Pennsylvania. It says that a Mrs. Custer, of Worcester Township, Montgomery County, recently went into the garden to get some parsley, and while doing so was stung or bitten by an insect, which immediately caused her much pain. She went into the house and complained of the pain, when the finger was examined, but very little could be seen except a very small speck or point. After a very short time the pain extended up the arm, which commenced swelling, and a streak or line became perceptible the entire length of the arm, which broke out at places and discharged a yellow liquid. Medical aid was called, but no relief could be afforded, and on the fourth day after she was bitten the unfortunate woman died.

FOREIGN NOTES.

China is said to be preparing to establish legations and consulates abroad. Ninety Chinese officials, it is added, have already been selected.

The trade of the Fiji Islands is already showing a marked improvement, notwithstanding several reverses. The yearly increase is estimated at £10,000.

Rev. J. W. Thomas, a Methodist New Connection minister at Tunstall, has been expelled by the Conference for misconduct. One of the charges against him was that of promising marriage to four young ladies.

The losses by the recent floods in France are estimated at not less than 125,000,000 francs. Subscriptions are flowing in from Belgium, Switzerland, and England, besides large amounts which are being collected in all parts of France.

A society for the Promotion of Geographical Studies, over which M. Laboulaye will preside, has been founded in Paris. A periodical document on geography will be published, and other means adopted for the diffusion of that important science.

The Warwickshire miners are wise in one way. They have been on strike for a long while, but instead of remaining idle they have gone to school, and are now improving the time by receiving lessons in arithmetic, reading, and writing, in rooms which they have hired for the purpose.

The *Continental Herald* announces the appearance of another vine pest, called the *grisette*. It is an almost imperceptible insect, which attacks the blossom of the vine, destroys the chief organs, and leads to the utter exhaustion of the young grape. Its ravages are already considerable.

The Rector of the church of Llanddyfnan-cum-Llanfairmathafarneithaf has been proceeded against on several charges of drunkenness. If any excuse exists for such an offense, it will surely be found in being obliged to live in a place with such a name.

A Chinese commission of dock-yard officials from Foochow, whose object is said to be to decide upon the most perfect type of iron-clad for the Chinese Navy, are about to visit Portsmouth and other English dock-yards, under the guidance of a French Naval Lieutenant as interpreter.

An article by Mr. Pope Hennessy appears in the *Contemporary Review*, in which he urges the adherence of the Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland to the Conservative party, and condemns the union of Irish Catholics with English Liberals, which produced the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Climping Church, near Chichester, has just been reopened by the Bishop of Chichester. Though the number of inhabitants does not exceed 300, a sum of £2,200 has been spent in the restoration of the church, which dates back to the time of Edward the Confessor.

The Russian Government has notified some foreign Governments that residence in St. Petersburg is forbidden to strangers who are not provided with passports, or whose period of limit for travel has expired. Without the necessary papers foreigners may not even enter Russia.

A somewhat singular discovery has just been made at Buckingham Palace. During some alterations, and while the workmen were engaged in pulling down a wall, a large quantity of valuable gold and silver plate, of about the time of George III., and supposed to be worth several thousand pounds, was discovered in a place of concealment.

The *China Mail* of a recent date says: "A Chinese was this afternoon informed that the compradore of the Deutsche Bank at Yokohama had absconded with $29,000. Instead of exhibiting the virtuous indignation expected, the ingenuous native exclaimed, 'He too muchee good man! He too muchee fooloo. What for he no takee $290,000, or littee more!'"

The Germans are actively importing first-class dogs from England. Prince Albert Solms bought many of the prize dogs at the recent shows, and has a collection embracing English, Scotch, and Irish setters of the best blood, fox-terriers, Yorkshire terriers, deerhounds, Skye terriers, colley dogs, and a brace of St. Bernards.

A collection of 899 different Chinese coins, ranging from the earliest specimens of "lump" and "knife" money down to the present dates, was exhibited at the last meeting of the British Numismatical Society. It is the property of one of the British Consuls in China, and will probably be bought for the nation and transferred to the National Museum.

The Duchess d'Otrante has just died in Paris at a very advanced age. She had long been a widow, and with her expires the title which Napoleon conferred on his celebrated Police Minister Fouché, who, educated a monk, died in possession of a ducal coronet. The letters patent raising him to the highest rank in the peerage were signed by Napoleon at Schönbrunn on the 15th of August, 1809.

The *Jewish Chronicle* states that, among the recent acquisitions to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, are a collection of small Midrashim, some of them unique, a commentary upon the Targum on the Prophets, and a history of the Turkish Empire, beginning with Mohammed and going down to 1643, chiefly valuable for the light it throws on the history of the Jews in the Ottoman Empire.

The following singular advertisement has appeared in the London *Morning Post*: "A lady is anxious to find a home for a young lady in whom she is deeply interested, as wife to a man with or without children. She has good health, good temper, cultivated mind, quiet and homely tastes, deep religious principles, devoted to children. A Plymouth brother would be preferred. Any one who gets her will bless God for such a life companion. Address, &c."

It is a fearful thing to disparage the dignity of an official in Scotland. The other day a man was arrested for whistling in the presence of one of them; and now we learn from the Glasgow *Citizen* that "a young gentleman" of the name of Scott, has been convicted of insulting a Town Councilor by inquiring "who the devil" made him a Town Councillor? The magistrate imposed a fine of seven shillings and six pence, or four days' imprisonment.

The other day in one of the Dublin courts a man was charged with stealing a cask of whisky which had been rolled out of the bonded stores during a great fire. The prisoner was fined £1, and, as the owner did not come forward to prosecute, the magistrates ordered the whisky to be sent to the Meath Hospital for the use of the patients. "God help the patients," exclaimed the prisoner, who, it appeared, had tried the merits of the spirits rather freely.

There is in London an organization recently established entitled, "The London Working Men's Council for Church Defense." This body is composed entirely of *bona fide* working men, and its objects are to combine working men and others, without reference to political opinions, in defense of the Established Church and its rights and privileges in relation to the State, and to disseminate among the masses of the people correct information upon church questions.

Prof. Cornu, of the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, has put into successful use a new instrument for measuring the velocity of light between two stations, in which an electrical registering apparatus is used, giving, it is believed, more accurate measurements than the well-known toothed wheel arrangement of Fizeau. Foucault fixed the velocity of light, by his instrument, at 185,157 miles per second. Prof. Cornu, by his new instrument, fixes the velocity of light at 186,660 miles per second.

A painting of more than ordinary interest is now on view at the Leeds Exhibition. It represents a party of Indians at work in a pool, gold-washing; an engraving of it by Theodore de Brug is in the *Historiæ Americæ*, an old Latin work, published in Frankfort in 1560. Who painted the original is not known, and although the best judges of the art in England have seen it, they have been unable to form a correct notion of its origin, the figures being all cleverly finished in a manner totally different from that of any known master. It is from the collection of Mr. George Ellis, of St. John's Wood.

A WHITE MAN WHIPPED.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says: "Frank Larmand, a white thief, received thirty lashes on his bare back, by sentence of a court, at 5:30 o'clock on Monday morning last. This is in addition to twelve months' imprisonment. The instrument used was a leather strap between one and one and a half inches wide. Mr. Cummings gave the culprit nine lashes and then turned over the strap to Mr. Briggs, who inflicted fifteen lashes, and then allowed Mr. Cummings to conclude the sentence with six more. Larmand stood the punishment as well as could be expected under the circumstances, and, though he had some experience in the same line while serving out a term in the penitentiary, is averse to a repetition of it."

LAW REPORTS.

THIRD-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

A PROCEEDING TO TEST THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE RECENT LAW—AFFIDAVIT OF MR. IVAN C. MICHELS IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—HE APPLIES FOR A MANDAMUS TO COMPEL POSTMASTER JAMES TO RECEIVE IT AT THE OLD RATES.

The attention of the public has been frequently called to the clause which Senator Hamlin succeeded in having inserted in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill on the last night of the existence of the Forty-third Congress, by which the rate of postage on mail matter of the third class was doubled. Mr. Ivan C. Michels, of this City, has instituted proceedings to test the constitutionality of the law. A short time ago he presented to Gen. James, the Postmaster at this place, a book for transmission to Philadelphia, with the old rate of postage only affixed. The Postmaster refused to receive or transmit it. Mr. Michels now makes application for a mandamus to compel him to receive and transmit the book. Mr. Michels affidavit, which has been filed with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, shows that the United States Constitution directs that all revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives, although the Senate may propose amendments; that the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as it came from the House when the Senate amended it by inserting the provision for the increased rate of postage contained no provision for the raising of revenue, and was in no sense a revenue bill, and that, therefore, the Senate could not amend it by the addition of an amendment providing for the raising of revenue, which is the effect of the provision, that in fact the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, so far as it provides for the raising of a revenue, originated in the Senate in violation of the clause of the Constitution above referred to. The application will come up for a hearing before Hon. Samuel R. Blatchford on the 3d of August next, at 12 M. Townsend, Weed, and Aub attorneys for applicant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—*The United States of America on the relation of Ivan C. Michels against Thomas L. James, the United States Postmaster at the City of New-York.*—Southern District of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: Ivan C. Michels, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides in said City of New-York and is a citizen of the United States of America. That on the 11th day of June, in the year 1875, he offered for transmission by the mail of the said United States to a clerk in the Post Office at the City of New-York, whose duty it was to receive third-class mail matter for transmission, a certain muslin-covered book which deponent desired to transmit to one Thomas H. Clark, Esq., at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania; that said book was wrapped in a piece of white paper, the ends of the same being left open pursuant to the regulations of the Post Office Department of the said United States; that the said book and wrapper contained no writing of any kind except the direction upon the outside of the latter, which was as follows:

THS. H. CLARK, Esq.
care W. H. Peck, Esq.,
No. 1,226 Chestnut street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

That said book and wrapper weighed twenty-one and one-half ounces avoirdupois weight, and that eleven cents in postage stamps of the said United States was prepaid upon said parcel, and said stamps were affixed to said wrapper containing said book; that the book, wrapping, and direction were all such as accorded in every respect with the rules and regulations prescribed by law and by the Post Office Department of the United States, and the amount of postage prepaid thereon entitled deponent to have the said book and wrapper received by said clerk and transmitted to the destination to which the same was addressed; that, notwithstanding the facts above stated, said clerk at said Post Office refused to accept or receive said parcel for transmission as aforesaid, and stated that his only ground of refusal to receive the same was that sufficient postage was not prepaid upon the same, and that he would not accept the same for transmission unless twenty-two cents in postage-stamps were affixed to the same; that thereupon, on the same date, deponent proceeded to the office of said Thomas L. James, the Postmaster at the City of New-York, and reported to him the facts above mentioned and offered to him said parcel, wrapped, directed, and stamped as aforesaid, for transmission to its direction; that thereupon said Thomas L. James stated to deponent that postage at the rate of one cent for every ounce weight or fraction thereof of said parcel must be prepaid by deponent before he, said Thomas L. James, would receive the same for transmission as aforesaid, and he ratified the refusal of his said clerk to receive said parcel for transmission, and he also refused to receive or transmit the same unless additional postage was prepaid upon the same and the stamps therefor affixed to said package. And deponent further says that he is informed and verily believes that the said rate of postage—to wit, one cent for every ounce or fraction thereof—required by said Thomas L. James to be prepaid upon said package was illegally demanded, and that the refusal of said James to receive and transmit said package, with postage stamps affixed thereto, as aforesaid, was illegal, and in violation of the laws and Constitution of the said United States for such case made and provided, and that deponent was and is of right entitled to have said parcel received by Thomas L. James and transmitted to its destination. That the sources of deponent's information and the grounds of his belief are as follows: Section 133 of an act of Congress of the said United States, entitled an act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department, approved June 8, 1872, specified certain articles—among others, books—which may be transmitted through the mails of the United States, and which are termed by said act mail matter of the third class, as will more fully appear upon reference being had to said act and said section, as the same are set forth in statutes of the United States passed at the second session of the Forty-second Congress, at page 300, and to section 3,878 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, at page 761. Section 8 of an act of Congress of the said United States, approved June 23, 1874, making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes, provided that all mailable matter of the third class referred to in section 133 and act above mentioned may weigh not exceeding four pounds for each package thereof, and postage shall be charged thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, as will more fully appear upon reference being had to said section 8 in said act, as set forth in the statutes of the United States passed at the first session of the Forty-third Congress, at page 233. Subdivision 1 of section 7 of the Constitution of the United States provides: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills," as will more fully appear upon reference being had to the said Constitution of the United States. That the money paid upon letters, parcels, and all other articles transmitted by the said Postal Department of the said United States, and all receipts or money for the same, constitute a portion of the revenue of the said United States Government as deponent is advised and verily believes, and as will also appear upon reference being thereto had by sections 407, 408 of the Revised Statutes of the said United States.

An act of Congress entitled an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes which was approved March 3, 1875, contains the following provision: "That section 8 of the act approved June 23, 1874, making appropriation for the services of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes," be, and the same is, hereby amended as follows: Insert the word "ounce" in lieu of the words "two ounces," as will more fully appear upon reference to said provision as the same is set forth in the statutes of the United States, passed at the second session of the Forty-third Congress, at page 377. That said last-mentioned act of Congress of the said United States originated in the House of Representatives of said Congress, and the same as the same was passed by the said House of Representatives and sent to the Senate for concurrence did not contain the provision above quoted, nor any provision whatever for raising any postal or other revenue for the Government of the United States, as more fully appears by a certified copy of said bill as the same was passed by the House of Representatives on the first day of March, 1875, which is hereunto annexed.

That the provision above quoted providing for the raising of a revenue by imposing a charge of one cent per ounce for the transmission of mail matter of the third class instead of one cent for every two ounces of mailable matter of said third class, originated in the Senate of said Congress on the third day of March, 1875, as appears by certificates of the Secretary of the Senate and of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, certified copies whereof are thereunto annexed, and by the report of the proceedings of Congress upon said bill, as the same are contained in the Congressional Record in number 63, at pages 26, 27, 28, and 29, and especially at the last two above mentioned pages; in number 62 at pages 12, 13, 14, and 15, especially at the page last mentioned; and in number 64, at page 56, of volume 3 of said journal, copies of which numbers are also hereunto annexed.

That as deponent is advised and verily believes there is no legal remedy to which he can resort for the enforcement of his right to have said parcel transmitted to its destination as aforesaid at the legal rate of postage of one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof, other than by means of a writ of mandamus issuing out of a court of competent jurisdiction, commanding and directing said Thomas L. James, Postmaster as aforesaid, to perform his duty under the law, and to receive and transmit said parcel for the postage thereon already affixed.

And deponent further says that he is advised and verily believes that the Circuit Court of the United States has original jurisdiction of all causes arising under the postal laws as appears by reference to the Revised Statutes of the United States, at subdivision 4 of section 629 at page 110, and has power to issue writs of mandamus when necessary for the exercise of such jurisdiction and agreeable to the usages and principles of law, as will more fully appear by reference being had to the revised statutes of the United States at section 716 at page 135, and to the case Gilchrist vs. The Collector, &c., reported in volume 1, American Law Journal, at page 429, and to the case of Kendall vs. The United States, reported in volume 12, Peters' Reports, at page 524. That this application is made in the name of the United States, pursuant to the revised statutes of the United States, section 919, at page 175, which requires that all suits arising under the Postal laws shall be brought in the name of the United States.

(Signed,) IVAN C. MICHELS.
Subscribed and sworn before me this 15th day of July, 1875. (Signed,) W. H. MEYER,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

TWEED'S BILL OF PARTICULARS.

Immediately following the commencement of the new civil suit against William M. Tweed, as already published in THE TIMES, an application was made on behalf of Tweed before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order directing a bill of particulars to be furnished by the plaintiff's attorneys. This bill of particulars, it was claimed by counsel for the defendant, should state the warrants which were forged in the indorsement, those which were false, fraudulent, and fictitious, and the proportions of each which was in excess of the proper amount. Judge Donohue grants the motion. He says: "It seems to me, after a careful examination of the authorities and papers, that the case presents the same question as presented to Judge Lawrence in The Mayor, &c., vs. Tweed, and that the defendant is entitled to the bill of particulars asked for. Motion granted."

FRAUDS IN WALL STREET.

ARREST OF AN "INFANT" WHO CLAIMED TO BE A BANKER AND BROKER—HOW WILLIAM PEACOCK LOST $400.

William Peacock brought suit in the Marine Court against a firm named Barreiras & Co., purporting to carry on the business of bankers and brokers at No. 6 Wall street, in this City, to recover $400 damages, and procured an order of arrest against the defendants on the ground of fraud. Yesterday a motion was made before Judge Spaulding to vacate the order of arrest under which one of the defendants, John Barreiras, is imprisoned. The affidavit on which the order of arrest was granted is made by the father of the plaintiff, who charges that on the 23d of June, 1875, plaintiff purchased a "call" for forty shares of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company stock and 100 shares of Union Central Pacific, to be delivered within a time named in the "call," and for which he paid defendants the sum of $148 25. On the 7th of this month the stock had reached 41¾, entitling plaintiff to $197 50 if the stock was not delivered. A demand was then made by plaintiff for the stock or the $197 50, but the defendants refused to either deliver or pay. He further alleges that for the purpose of obtaining plaintiff's money, defendants falsely represented that they were carrying on business as bankers and brokers, and would promptly deliver any stock contracted for; that, as deponent is informed and believes, they are not doing a respectable business as bankers and brokers, but are Wall street sharpers, employed in swindling the public, and that they have swindled large numbers in the same manner they swindled plaintiff; that when he called at their office, he found it furnished with only an old table and two very common desks, and it had none of the appearance of an office used for the legitimate business of bankers and brokers; that in charge of such office was only a small boy, who would not or could not give any information concerning the business, and that he [deponent] has information and believes that the defendants are about to flee the State. The motion to vacate the order of arrest against John Barreiras was made on the ground that he was a minor, being but sixteen years of age, and could not therefore be held liable for the debt or arrested in the suit.

Mr. James H. Whitelegge, who appeared to oppose the motion, stated that the defendants were reputed to have obtained about $40,000 by their frauds; that two of the firm had run away, and the remaining member of the firm, the alleged infant, was arrested in the cellar of his mother's house; that while a suit could not be maintained against a minor on a simple contract, he might be sued for fraud, and where the suit could be maintained, the order of arrest accompanied it.

Judge Spaulding was inclined to the opinion that if defendant was a minor he could not be held, but invited counsel to hand up a brief on that point. In the meantime he reserves his decision of the motion.

THE EXECUTORSHIP OF THE TAYLOR ESTATE.

The question of removing Mr. Edward H. Tracy from the executorship of the estate of James B. Taylor was again before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. Mr. Henry L. Clinton, in addition to the reasons previously advanced for the removal of Mr. Tracy, submitted an affidavit of Mr. Henry P. Wells, an attorney, to the effect that Mr. Tracy is physically and mentally disqualified from holding the position of Executor, and that there is no probability of his improvement. It seems that a subpœna was issued requiring Mr. Tracy's appearance in the Surrogate's Court on the 15th inst. Mr. Wells attempted to serve this suopœna on Mr. Tracy, at Smalley's Hotel, in Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., on the 14th inst., but was unsuccessful on account of Mr. Tracy's serious illness. Mr. Wells' affidavit recites that Mr. Tracy's physician said that Mr. Tracy had Bright's disease of the kidneys, which was supposed to be incurable; that he was frequently delirious; that he ought to have given up all business long ago, and especially his position as Executor of the Taylor estate, the duties of which seemed to annoy him very much, and that he would soon be compelled to do so from sheer incapacity to discharge its duties. After the affidavit had been read the further hearing of the matter was adjourned to next Tuesday morning.

THE TRIAL OF JOSEPH LOADER POSTPONED.

Yesterday morning Joseph Loader, the upholsterer, who was indicted for perjury in connection with the Beecher case, was arraigned before Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn. Price was not brought into court. Mr. A. C. Chapin appeared as counsel for Loader, who pleaded not guilty. In reply to the Judge as to what time the case would be ready for trial Mr. Chapin said it would be impossible for his client to be ready before next Thursday. Judge Moore then stated that next week would be the last in which a jury could be summoned until September, and that he did not feel justified in beginning a trial of his case so late in the term, as it would probably occupy some time. Unless a day could be fixed for the trial early next week he feared it would have to go over to September. He said he would not keep Loader in jail without a trial if he could help it, yet he considered that it would be improper to begin the case in the latter part of next week. He suggested that the matter should be arranged between the District Attorney and Mr. Chapin. Subsequently Mr. Chapin stated that he thought his client would not be ready for trial before September. Judge Moore has on a previous occasion refused to reduce his bail below $5,000, and as Loader is unable to procure bonds to that amount, unless the court consents to reduce it he will have to remain in jail. It was not stated yesterday when Price would be arraigned.

WHAT IS NOT EXCESSIVE BAIL.

In the suit of Belloni against Nathan, arising out of Wall street operations, the facts of which have been already published, the claim was for $67,854, and Judge Westbrook granted an order of arrest against the defendant, fixing the bail at $75,000. A motion was made before Chief Justice Davis to vacate the order of arrest on the ground of the insufficiency of the affidavits on which it was granted, or to reduce the bail because excessive. Judge Davis denies the motion, holding that the bail is not excessive. He says: "It is the general rule, not departed from without good reason, that the bail required on such an order shall be the amount which the plaintiff, by his affidavits, &c., shows himself entitled to recover, with an additional sum sufficient to cover interest and costs likely to accrue. I do not think there is any fatal defect in the complaint in this case, and its averments, together with the affidavits, show that plaintiff is entitled to recover upon the facts set forth by him (assuming them to be true, as, for the purpose of this motion, must be done,) to the amount of $67,854. The Judge fixed the bail at $75,000. This was no excess of power, as the interest and costs of a long litigation may swell the amount to that sum. The defendants have made no affidavits denying this indebtedness, or their liability on the grounds and for the reasons stated in the complaint and affidavits of plaintiff, and under these circumstances I do not think this court can properly interfere with the order. Motion denied, with $10 costs."

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILWAY.

Mr. W. H. Willis, as owner of six $1,000 bonds of the second mortgage of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway Company, brought suit on behalf of all the bondholders to foreclose the mortgage. The action was commenced in June last, and a short time afterward J. C. Bancroft Davis, Denning Duer, Archibold Gracie King, and others, owners of $153,000 of the second mortgage bonds, petitioned the court for the appointment of a Trustee of the mortgage, in place of John Ganson, the original Trustee, who died last September. Mr. Willis, Mr. Hugh J. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, to which road the Buffalo and New-York is leased, and the officers of the latter road, joined in opposing the motion on the ground that the rights and interests of the second mortgage bondholders were fully protected in the present suit. Judge Barrett yesterday denied the application as useless and involving unnecessary expense.

A GAMBLING-HOUSE BROKEN UP.

On Thursday night a discontented gambler entered the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house and gave the information that a game of faro was going on at No. 102 East Thirteenth street. On the information received Sergt. Bergold and ten men made a descent on the premises, where they arrived about 6 o'clock in the morning, and found the house closed and the windows dark. Procuring a heavy piece of timber the officers broke down the door, and on going up stairs they found ten men with checks, cards, and a faro "lay-out." They captured all of them and took them to the Station-house, where they gave their names as John Brady, Charles Graham, George Wilson, Charles Moore, Edward Blank, Henry Hollis, Stephen Mott, John Kiernan, William Lowery, and John Gilroy. They were all taken before Justice Smith, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, where Brady and Graham, who are alleged to be the proprietors of the game, were held in $500 bail each for trial and the others were discharged.

CRUELTY ON THE SHIP ELIZA OULTON.

In the Marine Court yesterday, before Judge Spaulding, was concluded the suit of John Matts, William Berry, and George Barlow, against Thomas O'Brien and John O'Brien. The first-named plaintiff was steward, and his two associates were ordinary seamen on board the ship Eliza Oulton, of which the defendants were master and mate respectively. The plaintiffs claim that on the voyage from New-York to Cardenas they were cruelly used by the defendants, for which they ask $1,000 damages each. Matts charges that while sick on the voyage, with pains in his back, the Captain applied a plaster of mustard and kerosene oil, but being unable to endure it, after six hours' application he tore it off, and the Captain, discovering this, compelled him to drink some kerosene oil. Berry swore that he was knocked down by the mate, who struck him on the head with a belaying pin, and George Barlow that when sick the Captain treated him to caustic on the soles of his feet and a mustard plaster to his chest, much to the witness' then and present inconvenience and injury. The mate made no appearance in the action, and the Captain on his own behalf denied that he exceeded his duty as master, and denied any knowledge of cruelty on the part of his mate. The jury found a verdict in favor of Berry for $150, and in favor of the other two for $100 each.

COURT NOTES.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, having transacted all the business before them, handed in a number of ordinary indictments yesterday, and were discharged by Judge Sutherland with thanks.

A judgment of foreclosure for $12,500 was entered in the Supreme Court, yesterday, against four lots at the corner of Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second street, owned by Hon. Thomas Creamer.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, William Calhoun, charged with stealing clothing, valued at $36, from Samuel Brewster, and Charles Kelly, indicted for stealing a set of harness, pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for one year.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Thomas P. Mullin, a bar-tender, charged with stealing several articles of jewelry from his employer, Michael H. Lyons, who formerly kept a liquor store at No. 107 Hester street, was convicted of petit larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Michael Sheehan, charged with breaking into the apartments of Catherine Heffernan, No. 639 First avenue, on the 29th June, and stealing therefrom jewelry, valued at $41, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and was sent to State Prison for four years.

Michael J. Williams, charged with stealing a case of shoes, valued at $52, the property of Charles W. Bucklin, No. 218 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny in General Sessions, yesterday, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Nolan called up Charles Keeler and his wife Sarah, charged with stealing $200 in gold coin, and jewelry, valued at $188, the property of Charles Henry, No. 111 Bleecker street, on the 3d inst. Keeler pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years, and the woman was discharged.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Louis Louri, of No. 200 South Fifth avenue, was yesterday held in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, on a charge of stealing $45 from his room-mate, Paolo Bullo.

George C. Wood, of No. 131 West Thirty-fifth street, entered the rooms of Maria Devoe, No. 157 Eighth avenue, on Thursday night, and stole her gold watch and chain, worth $65. He was arrested and pleaded guilty before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, who held him in $1,000 bail for trial.

Maurice W. Hearn, aged nineteen years, was yesterday placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Sutherland, on a charge of receiving a horse, wagon, and harness, valued at $500, which had been stolen from Mr. Frederick P. Bunker, of No. 431 Sixth street, Brooklyn, on the 27th of May last. He was found guilty of receiving stolen property and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Mary Small, who was on Thursday held for trial on a charge of perjury, preferred by Capt. McCullough, was yesterday bailed in the sum of $500 at the Yorkville Police Court. Moritz Herzberg, of No. 316 East Fiftieth street, became her bondsman. It is stated that she will again appear as a witness before the Legislative Committee on the Increase of Crime.

Charles Levy, of No. 8 Ludlow street, fell asleep on Thursday evening on board the Albany boat St. John, lying at Pier No. 19 East River. He was aroused by feeling some persons searching his pockets. They fled on finding themselves disturbed, but were pursued and arrested by Officer Malon. They gave their names as Michael Cohen and Abraham Schwartzwalder, and yesterday, at Essex Market Police Court, Justice Smith held them in $1,000 bail each to answer.

AN INGENIOUS METHOD OF OPENING A BANK ACCOUNT.

On the 23d of June a man, who gave the name of White, presented to Theodore W. Pinckney, paying Teller of the American Exchange National Bank, a check for $1,600, drawn and signed by Edward A. Manice, of No. 46 Pine street, in favor of "C. White." The Teller received the check, and on examination accepted it as genuine, and so certified it. "White" then took the check to the North River Savings Bank, where it was received on the certificate of the Teller of the American Exchange Bank, and an account was opened with the depositor. The new customer received his bank-book in due form, and next day drew $200, which was charged to his account. It was subsequently discovered that the check presented by White was a cleverly-executed forgery, and that not only the American Exchange National Bank but the North River Savings Bank had been imposed upon. "White," who is a cooper, named Arthur J. King, living at No. 614 Broome street, was thereupon arrested and indicted for forgery. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of forgery in the third degree, and King was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to three years in the State Prison.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Breen vs. Farley.—Motion granted and reference ordered.

McGlen vs. O'Connor.—Bail reduced to $100; $10 costs to the successful party.

Ullmann vs. Haas.—Amount of undertaking on appeal fixed at $5,000.

Motions Granted.—Duclos vs. Society of the Church of the Puritans, (No. 1;) Same vs. Same, (No. 2;) Same vs. Same, (No. 3.)

Behstein vs. Hirsch.—Motion denied with $10 costs, and stay vacated.

Allen vs. Kobbe.—Motion for extra allowance denied without costs.

Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Fowler.—I think the Clerk's taxation was correct, and must be affirmed.

In the matter of the appointment of a new Trustee under the second mortgage of the B., N. Y. and E. R. R. Co.—The appointment of a Trustee upon the papers now before me seems to be useless expense and litigation. The application must, therefore, be denied.

Eaton vs. Belden.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Carter vs. Baldwin.—The motion to vacate should be granted upon the defendants attending and submitting to examination on the 21st inst., at 10:30 A. M. No costs of this motion, or of the motion in which the default was taken to either party. See memorandum.

Union Dime Savings Bank vs. Stoesel.—Motion denied and stay vacated.

By Presiding Judge Davis.

Bellini, Jr., vs. Nathan.—This motion is made on the order of arrest, and on the papers presented to the Judge who made the order the bail fixed by the Judge is thought to be excessive. It is the general rule, not departed from without good reason, that the bail required on such an order shall be the amount which the plaintiff, by his affidavits, &c., shows himself entitled to recover, with an additional sum sufficient to cover interests and costs likely to accrue. I do not think there is any fatal defect in the complaint in this case; and its averments, together with the affidavits, show that plaintiff is entitled to recover upon the facts set forth by him (assuming them to be true, as for the purpose of this motion must be done,) to the amount of $67,854. The Judge fixed the bail at $75,000. This was no excess of power, as the interest and costs of a long litigation may swell the amount to that sum. The defendants have made no affidavits denying this indebtedness, or their liability, on the ground and for the reasons stated in the complaint and affidavits of plaintiff. Under the circumstances, I do not think this court can properly interfere with the order. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Donohue.

The Mayor, &c., vs. William M. Tweed.—It seems to me after a careful examination of the authorities and papers that the case presents the same question as presented to Judge Lawrence in The Mayor, &c., vs. Tweed, and that the defendant is entitled to the bill of particulars asked for. Motion granted.

Sturman vs. Clark.—In the matter of Hargrave. Orders granted.

Stanfield vs. Stanfield.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted. Opinion.

Hesse vs. Hesse.—Opinion.

Sheehy vs. Kelly.—Motion denied, without costs.

Betts vs. Betts.—Decree of divorce granted to defendant with alimony and counsel fees.

In the matter of laying a road or public drive.—Motion denied.

Wilkinson vs. Hawley.—Opinion.

McGregor vs. McGregor.—Referee's report confirmed and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Westbrook.

Pratt assignee, &c., vs. Chapin et al.—Judgment for defendant. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Halpin vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Case and proposed amendments settled. See memorandum.

Garrus vs. Rambach.—Let George P. Ingraham be appointed the Receiver in this case with the usual powers, &c.

Bradbury et al. vs. Johnson.—The defendant may have a hearing, upon paying the costs taxed to plaintiff, and $10 costs of opposing the motion within five days of the entry of the order. Otherwise motion denied with $10 costs.

Findings Settled.—Blackwell et al. vs. Boschen; Same vs. Same.

Lain et al. vs. Van Zandt.—See memorandum.

Weston vs. Ketcham.—Ordered that the inquest and all subsequent proceedings be vacated on the part of the plaintiff, and the defendants be heard upon the issues joined upon the defendants paying the costs of an appeal as appears by the order of the General Term of February, 1875, to the amount of $101, and the sum of $79, being costs and disbursements of the proceedings subsequent to a new trial, and including the entry of judgment, also $10 of opposing this motion, also payments to be made within five days after entry and notice of this order, and that the defendants give security in a proper bond to the plaintiff in the sum of $1,200, conditioned that the defendants shall pay within twenty days any final judgment obtained against the defendants or either of them.

Deneke vs. Deneke.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Blackwell et al. vs. Middendorb.—Findings settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

In the matter of Martin.—Petition granted, and order of reference to audit committee's account.

Smith vs. Gounod.—Order granted for payment of moneys by the Franklin Savings Bank.

In the matter of the unsafe buildings, No. 383 Eleventh avenue.—Order of reference to hear and determine the issues.

Cromley vs. Frear.—Order granted.

Clapp, Jr., vs. Ockerhausen.—Motion granted, with costs to abide the event.

The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Dean.—Report confirmed, and judgment order as to surplus.

ARREST OF BURGLARS IN ELEVENTH STREET.

At an early hour on Thursday morning Officer Burkett, while on post in West Eleventh street, heard a noise caused by the breaking of glass, and on the veranda of the house No. 145 West Eleventh street, occupied by Mr. George C. Wetmore, he discovered two men partially concealed by the trailing vines by which the front of the house is covered. Rapping for assistance he immediately gave chase to the burglars, who sprang from the veranda and ran toward Sixth avenue. Officer Burkett succeeded in arresting one of them, and a second officer, who heard the call, captured the other on the corner of Eleventh street and Sixth avenue. Both men were recognized at the station-house as ex-convicts. Their names are John Wilson, alias Kelly, and William Sinclair, alias Hermann. It is only a short time since they were discharged from Sing Sing, where they served terms of seven years. A complete set of new burglar's tools was found in their possession. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Wandell yesterday at the Washington Place Police Court, and held in $3,000 bail each for trial.

A CONVICTION REVERSED.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, recently in session at Poughkeepsie, has just promulgated its decision reversing the conviction of the old Charity Commissioners of Kings County, namely: Stephen H. Powell, Henry Wills, and Cornelius Ferguson, who were tried in Brooklyn at an extraordinary term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, convened June 3, 1874. The reversal was purely on technical grounds, and founded principally on the fact that the Governor had no power to convene an extraordinary Oyer and Terminer when there was a regular Oyer and Terminer Court in session at the time.

THE POLICE BOARD.

REWARDS TO DESERVING MEMBERS OF THE FORCE—PREPARING FOR THE FALL ELECTIONS.

There was the usual semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, and the business transacted was of no great public consequence, but, nevertheless, embraced some matters of interest. A daring exploit was recalled by the adoption of a resolution permitting Detectives Ferris and Kennedy to receive a reward of $100 from the Warden of Sing Sing Prison for the arrest of "Shang" Hawley, who was one of the five convicts who some time ago broke through the prison bounds and seizing a locomotive standing on the Hudson River Railroad track, attempted to escape, but after running a few miles managed to blow out the cylinder-head, and the engine being brought to a dead halt were forced to abandon it and take to the woods. The next annoucement of interest was that $220 had been received for the sale of street dirt during the first fifteen days of July. Next came the Surgeons, who were allowed ten days' leave of absence, alternately, subject to the approval of a member of the board and the Chief Surgeon. Transfers were next in order, and it was announced that Sergeants Thomas Huff had been sent from the Twenty-fourth Precinct to the Twenty-third, Oliver Timms from the Fourth District Court to the Seventh Precinct, Nathaniel T. Hicks from the Twenty-third Precinct to the Fourth District Court, and Richard Welsh from the Seventh Precinct to the Twenty-fourth. The board then got at the important business of the meeting by the adoption of the following resolutions, referring to the ensuing election:

Whereas, It is made the duty of the Board of Police by sections 13 and 15, chapter 575 of the Laws of 1872, annually, in the months of August and September, to select four persons, two of whom shall be of opposite political faith on State issues from the other two, to serve as Inspectors of Election, and two persons in like manner to serve as poll clerks in each Election District in the City of New-York, and,

Whereas, The duties devolved upon the persons so selected are of the utmost importance and responsibility, and therefore require great care and discretion on the part of the Board of Police in making such selection, with a view especially to the character and qualifications of the persons so selected; therefore be it

Resolved, That lists will be received and are hereby invited by the Board of Police until the 10th day of August prox., of the names, ages, residences, occupations, and political faith in State issues of proper persons for the positions above named, to the end that the board may institute necessary inquiries into the character and qualifications of the persons so submitted.

Resolved, That the list so submitted be referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, to have through the Police Department a most thorough and searching investigation into, and a report upon, the character and qualifications for Inspectors or Poll Clerks of the persons named in said lists.

Resolved, That intelligent and upright citizens who heretofore acted, as also those who have heretofore declined the important duty of acting as Inspectors or Poll Clerks, are requested to signify their willingness to serve, thus exempting themselves from jury duty while aiding and preserving the purity of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That the lists so submitted shall be open to public inspection, and when a full list of Inspectors and Poll Clerks is prepared for one or more Assembly districts the same shall be published in the *City Record*, and public scrutiny and objections thereto, if any exist, invited, before a final selection and appointment is made.

Resolved, That in the preparation of the above lists the Chief of the Bureau of Elections is hereby directed to omit therefrom the name of any person whose business or reputation is of an immoral or disreputable character, or who has employment under the Federal, State, or City Government, or any of the departments thereof.

There was then an adjournment until Tuesday next, when the next open meeting of the board will be held.

A WOMAN CAPTURES A BURGLAR.

Julius Ackermann, of No. 310 Centre street, was yesterday held in $2,000 bail by Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with burglary. On Thursday night Mrs. Barbara Zinner, of No. 76 Avenue A, saw the prisoner in her yard. She ran out to catch him, and at the same time called loudly for help. Ackermann attempted to make his escape over the fence, and succeeded in getting partly over it, but Mrs. Zinner caught him by the leg, and although he struggled desperately to escape, Mrs. Zinner succeeded in holding him until the neighbors went to her assistance, and the thief was taken into custody by Officer Oates, of the Seventeenth Precinct. In his possession was found a bag containing some $100 worth of clothing, the property of John Smith, who also lives in No. 76 Avenue A, who preferred a charge of burglary against the prisoner upon identifying the clothing.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.

William F. Lauder, a manufacturer of paints, died early yesterday morning at his residence, No. 102 West Fortieth street, under peculiar and distressing circumstances. He was a man fifty years of age, whose life had in the main been prosperous. A year ago, however, he rashly entered into speculations by which he lost $20,000, and greatly impaired his fortune. Eight months later his wife died, and since that event his despondency has been observed by his more intimate acquaintances. But that he contemplated or would venture upon suicide was not believed by any of his friends. Yet he was found yesterday morning dead in his bed, and the Coroner's inquest held in the afternoon proved that he had committed suicide by taking Paris green. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE CONWAY SISTERS.

The formal surrender of the Brooklyn Theatre by the Conway Sisters was made yesterday, under the conditions already published in THE TIMES. It is said that a benefit will be given the Misses Conway next week, at which they will play the "Two Orphans." On next Saturday they sail for Europe. Miss Minnie will reside for a year with her father's sister, and Miss Lilian will proceed to Milan to complete her studies.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 16.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 169 bales; gross, 182 bales; exports, coastwise, 464 bales; to Great Britain, 400 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 23,494 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 664 bales; gross, 799 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 400 bales; to France, 2,328 bales; coastwise, 1,433 bales; sales, 2,200 bales.

GALVESTON, July 16.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 20 bales; gross, 20 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 5,098 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 338 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,878 bales; coastwise, 920 bales; sales, 1,273 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 16.—Cotton very dull; Middling, 14; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 14 bales; stock, 1,411 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 235 bales; exports, coastwise, 647 bales; sales, 938 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 16.—Cotton dull, no business; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 51 bales; stock, 5,916 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 421 bales; exports, coastwise, 699 bales; sales, 350 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 A. & P. Tel.	19⅞	30 Hanover Bank..c.	93
100 do.......s3.	19⅞	400 Lake Shore.....c.	59
400 North-western..	39½	100 do.	59⅛
200 do.	39⅝	50 do.	59¾
100 do.......b3.	39⅜	900 do.......s3.	59⅛
100 do.	39½	500 do.	59⅛
1700 Western Union..	79½	500 do.	59
400 do.......c.	79½	100 do.......b5.	59⅛
1100 do.......s3.	79⅜	100 do.......s5.	59¼
2600 do.	79⅜	500 do.	58⅞
100 do.......c.	79⅜	500 do.	58½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...	103¾	300 Erie Railway..	13⅞
5 do.	104	600 do.......b3.	14
1100 Pacific Mail..s3.	38⅝	8 Rock Island...	104
800 do.	38⅝	100 do.	104⅜
700 do.......b3.	38¾	100 St. Paul.....b60.	34⅞
300 do.	38⅝	100 Union Pacific...	73⅜
100 do.......c.	38½	100 do.	72¼
1000 do.	38⅝	400 do.	72¼
300 do.	38⅜	200 do.......s3.	72⅛
800 do.	38¼	200 do.	72¼
1500 do.	38⅛	200 do.	72⅜
1000 do.......s3.	38	200 do.	72⅞
500 do.	38	800 do.	73
2800 do.	38⅛	100 Toledo & Wabash	5
1100 do.	38⅛	500 do.	4⅞
200 do.......s3.	38⅛	100 do.......c.	5
5 do.	38½	800 Han. & St. Jo...	24
800 do.	38¼		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '64...b.c.	117½	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	120¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65...12..	119	15,000 do.......b.c.	120⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, N.	119⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R......12..	117½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$9,000 Chi. & N.W.C.	97	100 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.c.	104
10,000 H.&St.J.8sCon.	83	10 do.	103⅞
2,000 do.......b.c.	82½	5 do.	104
2,000 N.Y.C. 6s.'83.	102½	5 do.	104⅛
5,000 Ind.,B.&W.1st.	28	100 do.......s3	103¾
10,000 Hud. R.2d.S.F.	108⅞	400 Erie Railway.b.c.	14⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st..	100½	100 do.	14
10,000 do.......b.c.	100¼	100 do.	14⅛
2,000 U. Pac. 7s,L.G.	93¼	300 do.......s3.	14⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	95⅝	800 do.	14¼
9,000 do.	96½	100 do.......b3.	14⅜
7,000 Mich. C.7s.b3.	104	100 do.	14⅜
2,000 Erie 4th.	97	200 do.	14¼
8,000 Gt. West. 2d..	50½	100 Un. Pac. b.c..b3.	73
1,000 do.	50¼	100 do.	72⅞
1,000 G. W. 1st, '88.	78½	200 do.......s3.	72¾
10,000 C. P. G. B.b.c.	117⅞	200 do.	72½
5 Fourth N. Bank.	101	400 do.	73
28 Continen'l Bank.	100½	300 do.	73¼
10 Bank State of N.Y.	115	100 do.	73⅜
400 Pacific Mail.b.c.	38¼	100 Con. Coal.....b.c.	46½
100 do.	38⅜	500 L. S. & M. S...b.c.	59⅜
300 do.	38⅜	200 do.	59⅜
100 do.......s5.	38¼	400 do.	59⅜
500 do.	38⅜	300 do.......s3.	59⅜
1000 do.	38¼	1000 do.	59½
1200 do.	38⅛	100 do.......s3.	59⅜
1900 do.......s3.	38	200 do.......s3.	59¼
700 do.	38⅛	400 do.	59¼
1300 do.	38¼	100 do.......s4.	59¼
1000 do.	38⅜	800 do.	59⅜
800 do.......b3.	38⅜	500 do.	59½
100 do.......b3.	38⅜	300 do.	59⅝
100 do.	38⅜	2100 do.	59⅝
600 do.	38⅜	1000 do.	59¾
500 West. Un..c.b3.	79⅜	100 N. J. Cent...b.c.	110¼
600 do.	79⅜	300 C. & N. W.b.c.s3.	39⅝
300 do.	79⅝	300 do.	39⅝
900 do.	79½	1300 do.	39¾
100 do.	79⅜	200 do.	39⅞
100 do.......s4.	79⅝	100 do.	40
1600 do.	79½	500 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	50¾
100 do.......b3.	79⅝	100 Chic. & R. I...b.c.	104⅜
100 do.......s5.	79⅝	100 do.......b.c.	104½
1000 do.	79⅝	10 do.	104¾
600 do.	79½	100 T., W. & W...b.c.	5
300 do.	79⅜	400 C., M. & St. P.b.c.	34¾
1400 do.	79⅝	100 do.	34⅞
1000 do.	79¼	300 do.......b3.	35
300 do.	79⅜	300 do.	35
20 do.	79	200 do.	35
100 do.	79⅜	100 do.	35⅛
600 do.	79⅜	300 do.	35¼
500 do.	79½	500 do.......s3.	35⅜
500 do.	79½	200 do.	35½
100 At. & P. Tel.b.c.	19¾	700 do.	35¾
100 do.......s3.	19½	200 do.	35⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts.G...	91⅝	100 C.,M.&S.P.Pf.b.c.	58
200 do.	91½	50 do.	57⅞
100 Mariposa L. & M., Pf. Ass. pd...	11½	300 C., C. & I. C.b.c.	3½
100 do. b.c.b10.	11½	200 Del., L. & W.b.c.	119¾
100 do.	11½	100 N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	142
100 Quicksilver Pf...	20	100 do.......b.c.	142½
27 American Ex....	57	100 C., B. & Q.b.c.s3.	112½
40 Adams Ex.....b.c.	100	100 New-Jersey....	130
300 At. & Pac.Pf.b.c.	15¼	100 M. & Essex.b.c.	102
10 do.	15	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c.	50⅝
100 do.	15¼	100 H. & St. Jo.....b3.	24

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, n..	50	35 N. Y. C. & Hud...	104
5,000 Dis. of Col. 3-65s....	72	100 Lake Shore....	59⅞
400 Erie Railway...	14⅜	100 do.......b3.	59¾
800 do.	14½	1700 do.	59⅝
600 Western Union...	79½	200 do.......b3.	59⅝
400 do.......b3.	79½	700 do.......s3.	59⅝
900 do.	79½	100 do.......b3.	59⅝
100 do.......s5.	79¼	400 North western..	39⅞
100 do.	79⅜	100 do.......b3.	39⅞
200 Pacific Mail...	38⅝	400 do.	39¾
100 do.	38⅜	20 Pittsburg...	91¾
1300 do.	38⅛	100 North-west.Pf.b3.	51
2600 do.	38¼	100 do.	51
1200 do.	38⅛	100 St. Paul.....b2.	35⅜
700 do.......s3.	38⅛	500 do.	35⅜
300 do.	38¼	400 do.	35½
50 do.	38½	20 Fort Wayne...	98
100 Union Pacific..	73⅛	50 Reno 2d, Pf....	90

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20R.'65.	119	$7,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '67....b.c.	120⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65, new....	119	200 U. S. 5-20, C., '67, small....	120
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new....	119⅛	20,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..	122½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 U. Pac. S. F...	95⅜	300 C. & N. W..b.c.s3.	39⅝
1,000 do.	95¼	100 do.	39¾
23,000 do.	95	200 C. & N. W.Pf.o.c.	50¾
1,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d.	106	100 L. S. & M. S.b.c.s5.	59½
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88	78½	300 do.	59⅝
5,000 Gt. West. 2d..	50¼	700 do.	59⅝
200 A. & P. Tel..b.c.	19½	600 do.......s3.	59⅝
200 do.	19¾	200 do.......s3.	59½
1300 West. Union b.c.	79⅜	500 do.......b3.	59½
100 do.......c.	79⅜	100 do.......s5.	59⅜
100 do.	79¼	800 do.	59⅝
600 do.	79⅜	100 do.	59⅝
100 U. S. Ex.....b.c.	46	100 Union Pac....b.c.	72⅞
100 Pacific Mail.b.c.	38¼	100 do.	72¾
100 do.......s3.	38⅜	100 do.......b3.	72¾
100 do.......b3.	38⅝	300 Chi. & R. I...b.c.	104⅜
100 do.......b3.	38⅛	100 C., M. & St.P.b.c.	35⅜
100 do.	38⅜	200 do.	35⅛
100 do.......b3.	38½	200 do.	35¾
100 Harlem.....b.c.s3.	133¾	300 Del., L. & West..	119
500 Erie.....b.c.s3.	14½	100 do.......b.c.	118⅞
200 do.	14⅝	100 C., C. & I. C....	3⅜
100 do.......b3.	14⅝	100 Pac. R. of Mo.c.	50⅜
900 do.	14⅛	50 do.	50⅜
100 do.......s5.	14½	100 M. & C.2d,Pf.b.c.	8

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. Pac. 1st..	100½	300 Pacific Mail..b3.	38½
10,000 U. Pac. S. F....	95	600 do.	38⅜
200 Erie Railway....	14½	900 do.......b3.	38½
60 do.	14⅝	200 do.	38⅜
100 At. & Pac. Tel...	19⅞	300 Lake Shore....	59⅞
100 do.	19¾	100 do.......b3.	59¾
500 do.	19½	1600 do.	59¾
100 Union Pacific..s3.	72½	2000 do.......s3.	59¾
100 do.	72⅝	200 Ohio & Miss.....s3.	23¼
500 West. Union...b3.	79⅜	500 North-western.b3	40
200 do.......s3.	79⅜	900 do.	40
500 do.	79½	200 do.......s3.	40
1500 do.	79⅜	500 do.......b3.	40⅛
200 do.	79½	50 North-west. Pf....	51
500 St. Paul Pf....	58	300 St. Paul....	35¾
100 Han. & St. Jo.b3.	24½	400 do.	35⅝
40 Mor. & Es.....s3.	102⅛	100 do.	35¾
		400 do.......b3.	35⅞

FRIDAY, July 16—P. M.

The rise in breadstuffs at Liverpool and the consequent advance in wheat and other grain at the Produce Exchange here, involving the brisk movement of crops from the great West to the sea-board, have given a sharp impetus to speculation and stimulated prices on the Stock Exchange. Reports from the West inform us that the transportation of last year's products by rail, lake, and canal is already in cheerful progress, and the earnings of the railroads in that section are largely increasing in consequence. St. Paul advanced from 34⅞ to 35⅞, and North-western from 39½ to 40⅛, closing firm at those figures; and Lake Shore rose ¾ ℘ cent., on a very active business, to 59⅞, and Rock Island from 104⅜ to 104¾, both closing at a reaction of only ⅛ ℘ cent. Erie advanced from 13⅞ to 14⅝. Western Union opened and closed at 79½, the fluctuations during an active day's business being limited to ¼ ℘ cent. either way. Pacific Mail, which was the most active stock on the list, opened at 38⅝ and, after selling down to 38, closed at 38½. Union Pacific fluctuated between 72⅛ and 73, closing at 72⅝. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 119¾ to 118⅞. The changes in the remainder of the list were unimportant.

The Money market is still very easy, the rates being 1½ and 2 ℘ cent. throughout the day, and the supply largely in excess of the demand. The limited offerings of prime commercial paper were discounted at 3½ to 5 ℘ cent.

The foreign advices report that the Bank of England continues to gain bullion, an increase of £69,000 having been recorded to-day. The rate of discount in the open market at London for three months' bills was 2⅝ @2¾ ℘ cent., or ¼ @⅜ ℘ cent. below the Bank rate. Consols were weak at the opening, the result of the continued rains and disastrous floods, but at the close recovered to 94⅛, both for money and the account, on better weather and notwithstanding the advance in grain. American securities were quiet and steady, closing at 106¾ @107 for old 1865s, 107 for 1867s, 104½ @104¾ for 10-40s, and 102¾ for new 5s. Erie sold at 12¼ @12½. A dispatch from the London agency of Kiernan's Wall Street Financial News Bureau, says that at a meeting of the Erie Bondholders' Protection Committee, held to-day at London, it was decided to assess the bondholders ½ of 1 ℘ cent. to defray expenses, and a telegram from President Jewett was read, promising Sir Edward Watkin co-operation. The following message was cabled by a prominent banking-house in London to its New-York agents: "We believe a large amount of forged Bank of England and France notes will be offered in America. Caution all friends." The sterling exchange market was quiet and firm at $4 86½ @$4 86¾ for bankers' long, and $4 89½ @$4 90 for demand bills. Gold declined from 115, the opening price, to 114⅜, and afterward recovered to 114¾, closing at 114⅝. Cash gold was loaned at 2, 3, and 1 ℘ cent. per annum, and 1-16 per diem for use. Loans were also made flat. The specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers amount to $750,000, which may be further increased, as the steamers do not sail until late in the afternoon. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amounted to $572,000.

Government bonds were quiet and steady in the forenoon, but closed weaker. Railroad bonds were quiet, and State bonds were neglected.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date, are $1,442,471, against $1,954,528 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $2,256,957 in 1873; and the amount marketed $1,228,332, against $1,405,859 in 1874, and $1,853,959 in 1873. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 this year, are $58,390,700, against $50,756,824 in 1874, and $67,571,486 in 1873; and the total amount marketed so far this year, $58,172,542, against $61,037,403 in 1874, and $68,916,121 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$213,628 22
Gold payments	1,269,067 37
Gold balance	34,135,758 01
Currency receipts	1,406,905 25
Currency payments	468,170 11
Currency balance	53,781,217 89
Customs	201,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 16.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	117⅞	117⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116⅜	116¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120⅞	120½
American Gold	115	114⅝
Bills on London, 60 ds.	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86½@$4 86¾
New-York Central	103½	103¾
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅜	104⅝
Pacific Mail	38¾	38½
St. Paul Common	34½	35⅞
St. Paul Preferred	57⅝	58
Western Union	79⅜	79½
Union Pacific	72⅝	72⅝
Lake Shore	58⅞	59¾
Wabash and Toledo	5	5
North-western Common	39⅜	40⅛
North-western Preferred	50¼	50¾
Del., Lack. and Western	120⅛	119
New-Jersey Central	111	110¼
Panama	129	129
Erie	13⅞	14½
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅛	23¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	3½	3⅜
Harlem	133½	133¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks to-day and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104	103¾	1,060
Harlem	133¾	133¾	100
Erie	14⅝	13⅞	6,000
Lake Shore	59⅞	59	21,500
Wabash	5	4⅞	800
North-western	40⅛	39⅜	7,600
North-western Preferred	51	50¾	950
Rock Island	104⅝	104⅜	710
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35⅞	34¾	5,800
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	58	58	650
Pittsburg	91⅝	91½	300
Delaware, Lack. & Western	119¾	118⅞	700
New-Jersey Central	110¼	110¼	100
N. Y., N. H. and H.	142	142	220
Morris and Essex	102	102	200
Union Pacific	73⅜	72¼	3,900
C., C. and Ind. Central	3⅝	3½	400
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24½	24	950
Atlantic and Pac. Preferred	15¼	15¼	310
Ohio and Mississippi	23¼	23¼	200
Missouri Pacific	50⅝	50⅜	250
Western Union	79¾	79¼	24,200
Atlantic and Pac. Telegraph	19⅞	19½	1,700
Pacific Mail	38¾	38	29,500
Consolidation Coal	46½	46½	100
Mariposa	11½	11½	200
United States Express	46	46	100
Total sales			108,500

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s..	122½	122⅝	5-20s, '65, n. c.	119⅛	119¼
6s, 1881, r...	120⅛	120⅜	5-20s, 1867, r..	120⅛	120⅜
6s, 1881, c....	122	122⅛	5-20, 1867, c..	120⅛	120⅝
5-20s, 1862, c..	115¾	116¾	5-20s, 1868, r..	120¼	120½
5-20s, 1864, r..	117½	118	5-20s, 1868, c..	120¼	120¾
5-20s, 1864, c..	117¾	118	10-40s, r.....	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s, 1865, r..	117⅞	119	10-40s, c.....	117¼	118
5-20s, 1865, c..	120	120⅛	5s, 1881, r....	115⅛	116
5-20s, '65, n. r.	119	119¼	5s, 1881, c....	117¼	117¾

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $118,000 for interest and $23,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$40,750,000
Gold balances	2,166,095
Currency balances	2,497,705

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$66,643,891
Currency balances	3,934,134
Gold exchanges	7,841,228
Gold balances	1,213,514

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883....	35	N. Y. reg. B. L'n....	106½
Alabama 5s, 1886....	35	N. Y. coup. B. L'n....	106½
Alabama 8s, 1886....	35	N. Y. 6s G. Reg. 1887	118½
Alabama 8s, 1888....	35	N. Y. 6s G. coup. 1887	118½
Connecticut 6s.....	104	N. C. 6s old, Jan.&Ju.	20
Georgia 6s.....	89	N. C. April & Oct....	20
Ga. 7s, new bonds....	96¾	N.C.N.C.R.Jan.&Ju.	50
Ga. 7s, indorsed.....	94	N.C.N.C.R. Ap.&Oc.	50
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds..	97	N.C.N.C.R.c.o.J.&J.	38
Indiana 5s.....	100	N.C.N.C.R.c.o.A.&O	38
Ill. 6s, coup., 1877....	100	N. C. Fund. Act 1866.	12
Ill. 6s, coup., 1879....	100	N. C. Fund. Act 1868.	11½
Ill. 6s, War Loan....	100	N.C. new bds, J. & J.	10
Kentucky 6s.....	100	N.C. new bds, A. & O.	10
Louisiana 6s.....	32	Ohio 6s, 1875.....	100
La. 6s, new bonds....	33	Ohio 6s, 1881.....	105
La. 6s, N. Float. D't.	32	Ohio 6s, 1886.....	106
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	32	Rhode Island 6s.....	103
La. 6s, L. Bds of 1875.	35	South Carolina 6s....	32
Michigan 6s, 1878-79.	101	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju..	32
Michigan 6s, 1883....	102	S. C. non-fund. bds..	6
Michigan 7s, 1890....	104	Tennessee 6s old....	50⅜
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..	100	Tenn. 6s, new bds....	49½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..	100	Tenn. 6s, new series.	49¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..	100	Virginia 6s, old.....	37
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..	100	Va. 6s, con. bds.....	64
Mo. 6s, due in 1879..	100	Va. 6s ex-ma. coup..	57¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1880..	100	Va. 6s con. 2d series.	46½
Fd'g Bs, due 1894-95.	100	Va. 6s deter'd bds....	8½

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	152	Irving	130
American Exchange	116	Marine	130
Central National	99	Mechanics'	140
Chemical	1600	Mercantile	108
City	300	Merchants'	121
Commerce	121	Merchants' Ex.	102
Continental	100½	Metropolitan	132½
Corn Exchange	133	N. Y. National Ex.	100
First National	200	Ninth National	80
Fourth National	101	Phenix	98½
Fulton	156	State of New-York	114
German-American	90	Tradesmen's	141
Grocers'	105	Union	139
Imp'ters' & Traders'	200		

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable on demand.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 16, 1875.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was slow on light arrivals. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 12¼c.@13c. ℘ ℔., weights 6½ to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 9c.@14c. ℘ ℔., weights 5 to 8 cwt. From 55 to 59 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt. net. The markets closed rather weak at ¼c. ℘ ℔. reduction on our last quotations. Milch Cows have improved very slightly in feeling; prices $45@$75 ℘ head, Calves included. Veals and Calves slow; grass Calves sold at $7@$8 50 ℘ head; Veals at 7¾c.@8½c. ℘ ℔. Sheep and Lambs dull; general sales in small lots; Sheep sold at 5¼c.@6c. ℘ ℔.; Lambs at 7½c.@9¼c. ℘ ℔. There were no live Hogs on sale; City dressed inactive but firm at 9⅝c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 49 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 84 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 60 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., with $15 on the herd; 99 generally choice Illinois steers at 12¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 47 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ℘ ℔., weight 8 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 64 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 13c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 104 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,230 ℔., at 5¼c. ℘ ℔.; 16 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,960 ℔., at 5½c. ℘ ℔.; 15 grass Calves at $8 50 ℘ head; 19 State Veals, weight 2,500 ℔., at 7¾c. ℘ ℔.; 13 State Veals, weight 1,680 ℔., at 8c. ℘ ℔.; 1 State Veal, weight 210 ℔., at 8½c. ℘ ℔.; 149 Canada Lambs, weight 9,500 ℔., at 8½c. ℘ ℔.; 19 State Lambs, weight 1,135 ℔., at 9c. ℘ ℔. P. McCabe sold 12 Cows, with their Calves, from $45 @$60@$75 ℘ head. J. Kirby sold 63 grass Calves at $7 ℘ head.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for L. Schomberg 40 Texan Steers, fed east of the Mississippi, at 9c. ℘ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; for W. V. Wood 16 Indiana Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Tuffey & Sons sold for H. Vogel 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 32 good Illinois Steers, at 12c. @12½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾c. cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Rothschild & Haas 72 good Illinois Steers, at 12c.@12¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; for Kahn & Brown 66 Ohio Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13¼c. ℘ ℔., weights 6½ to 8 cwt.; 37 Indiana Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12c. ℘ ℔., weight 6 cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst 150 mixed Kentucky and Indiana Steers, from common to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weights 5 to 8 cwt.; for H. Kahn, 34 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 99 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,560 ℔., at 5¾c. ℘ ℔., 291 Ohio Sheep, weight 25,140 ℔., at 5½c. ℘ ℔.; 206 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,160 ℔., at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 17 Kentucky Lambs, weight 836 ℔., at 7¾c. ℘ ℔.; 12 Kentucky Lambs, weight 676 ℔., at 8½c. ℘ ℔.; 366 Jersey Lambs, weight 21,660 ℔., at 9c. ℘ ℔.; 27 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 1,720 ℔., at 9¼c. ℘ ℔.; 100 Delaware Lambs, weight 6,010 ℔., at 9¼c. ℘ ℔.; 100 poor quality Virginia Lambs, weight 64½ ℔. ℘ head, at 7½c. ℘ ℔.; 65 grass Calves at $7 ℘ head.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day—611 head of horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 179 Veals and Calves, 31 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day—3,165 Sheep and Lambs, 2 Cows, 598 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—3,480 Hogs, 134 Veals and Calves, 24 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove—2,304 head of horned Cattle, 3,350 Sheep and Lambs, 1,467 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—Cattle—Receipts today, 1,173 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,044 head, or 532 cars, 335 cars of which were through consignments, balance on sale here, against 437 cars for the same time last week, a difference in receipts for the week thus far of 95 cars more, and 585 cars for the same week last year. There were no transactions to-day, the fresh arrivals being all through consignments. The yards are bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,500 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week, and 14,000 head for the same week last year; the market is dull; 600 head Ohio clipped Sheep, ranging from 73 to 88 ℔., were disposed of at $3 85@$5 15, leaving only 1 car in the yards unsold, the balance being shipped East for sale. Hogs—Receipts today, 2,150 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,750 head, against 11,900 head for the same time last week and 9,400 head for the same week last year; the market is moderately active; Yorkers in good demand; few offerings at $7 40@$7 50; heavy Hogs in fair demand at $7 45@$7 50; sales of 400 head of all kinds, 2 cars heavy only remaining unsold. Cows—Receipts for the week, 2 cars only, the majority of which were common quality and peddled out here at from $20 to $40 ℘ head. Calves—Receipts for the week, 200 head; the demand is light and prices weak; offerings fair, with few head choice Veals at $4@$8 ℘ head, the ruling price being $6 50 ℘ head.

ALBANY, July 16.—Cattle opened firm and active, but more dull to-day. Receipts, 405 cars, against 354 last week. For choice Illinois Steers 7¾c. was asked and 7½c. offered, but refused. The top price was 7½c. Cherokees sold at 3⅞c.@6½c. Sheep active and steady at 4½c.@5c. for common to fair; 5c.@5¼c. for fair to good; 5¼c.@6c. for choice. The supply of Lambs is large and the market active; prices ¼c. lower. Common to fair, 6c.@7c.; fair to good, 7c.@8c.; good to extra, 8c.@8¼c.; receipts 58 car-loads, against 27 for last week. Milch Cows dull at $45@$50 for common to fair; $75 for good.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; fairly active; full prices; through Texans, $2 50@$3 75; common to choice Natives, $4@$6; extra shipping, $6 50@$6 75; Stockers, $2 15@$3 75; choice, $6 40; shipments, 1,000 head. Live Hogs active, strong, higher; receipts, 12,000 head; light, $7 25@$7 50; heavy, $6 80@$7 25; sales mostly at $7 20@$7 35; shipments, 6,300 head. Sheep dull and steady; receipts, 300 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—Flour—Stock withdrawn, anticipating higher prices. Wheat buoyant but unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 16@$1 17; No. 2 do., $1 14 bid; $1 14½ asked, spot; $1 14⅞, August; $1 10½, September; No. 3 do., $1 08½@$1 09; Rejected, $1 02@$1 03. Corn excited and so unsettled that accurate quotations cannot be given; No. 2 Mixed, 69c.@69¼c., spot; 70½c. bid, August; 71c. bid, September; Rejected, 66c. Oats opened firm, but closed dull and lower; No. 2, 48c., spot; 38c., August; 35⅞c., September; Rejected, 42c. Rye quiet but firm. Barley—A speculative demand; prices higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 30@$1 32, spot; 99c., September. Pork active and advanced, at $19 30@$19 35, spot or August. Lard active and advanced, at $13 10, spot or August; $13 25, September. Bulk Meats active. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 2¼c.; Wheat, to Buffalo, 2½c.@2⅝c. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat steady at $1 12¼c., August. Barley, Oats, and Pork unchanged. Lard, 13⅛c., August; $13 25@$13 30, September. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 111,000 bushels Wheat, 149,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 184,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Flour firmer and held higher; but little doing. Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 33@$1 33½ bid, cash; sales at $1 29½@$1 30, August; $1 28½ bid at close; No. 2 Spring, $1 01. Corn firmer and held higher for cash, lower for futures; No. 2 Mixed, 66c. bid, cash; sales at 66½c., August: 67¾c., September. Oats steady and firm for cash, easier for futures; No. 2, 61c., cash; 36½c.@36⅝c., August; 35c., September. Rye—No transactions. Pork dull at $20 25, delivered. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats, demand fair and market firm; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c. at Keokuk, 11½c. here. Bacon scarce; wanted; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c. @12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Live Hogs active and higher; Shippers', $6 65@$6 85; Bacon grades, $6 90@$7 10; Butchers', $7 15@$7 35. Cattle steady and firm; good native Steers, $6@$6 40; fair do., $5 80; choice Texas Steers, $4 50; good do., $3 75@$4; fair, $3@$3 50; common, $2 50@$2 75. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,340 head; Cattle, 750 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—Receipts by lake—Flour, 500 bbls.; Oats, 69,000 bushels. Receipts by railroad—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Shipments by railroads—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 65,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels. Shipments by canal—Wheat, 246,000 bushels; Corn, 16,500 bushels; Oats, 28,600 bushels. To interior points—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 16,500 bushels. Canal freights firm; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 6¾c.; Oats, 4½c.; Pine Lumber, $4 to New-York. Flour active and higher; 1,500 bbls sold at $5 75@$6 25 for Spring, $6 50@$7 25 for Bakers, $5 75@$7 for Amber, $6 75@$7 50 for White, $6 for Rye. Wheat inactive; offerings light; market excited and consequently unsettled, and prices nominal—asking about $1 24 for No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 30 for No. 1 Hard Minnesota; prices above buyers' views. Corn quiet and firm; sales of 63,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 73c.@73½c. Oats and Rye neglected. Pork, Lard, and Highwines quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Petroleum lower, at 11c. @11¼c. for Refined; 8¼c. for Crude. Sugar quiet, at 7⅞c.@8 3-16c. for fair and good Refining. Cuba Molasses firmer, at 34c. for 50 test. The better grades of Flour continue in demand, but other kinds are neglected; Extras, $4 50@$4 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5 25@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do., $5 60@$6 25; high grades, $6 50@$7 75. Wheat in good request for export; Red, $1 29 @$1 33; Amber, $1 34@$1 35; White, $1 39@$1 45. Yellow Corn is firm, but Mixed Western is quiet; Yellow, 85c.; Western Mixed, 82½c.@85c. Oats higher; White, 63c.@65c.; Mixed, 60c. Whisky held at $1 22. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 25c.@27c.; do. do. Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 20c.@22c.; do. Firsts, 19c.@21c.; Rolls, Firsts, 18c. @20c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs quiet; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 21c.@22c.; Western do., 19c.@21c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 16.—Sugar quiet; jobbing, good common, 8¼c.; low fair, 8½c.@8¾c. Molasses quiet; Jobbing, common, 40c.@45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; prime to choice, 58c.@70c. Flour quiet; held firmly; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $4 75; Double Extra, $5; Treble Extra, $5 25; choice Extra, $6@$6 25; Family, $6 50@$7 25. Corn firmer at 85c.@92c.; White scarce. Oats—Demand active at 66c.@72c. Bran dull at 92½c.@95c. Hay dull; prime, $20@$23. Coffee firm; jobbing, ordinary to prime, 18½c.@20c. Pork dull and heavy at $21@$21 25. Bacon dull; shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9¼c.; nothing done in Sides. Hams scarce; choice Sugar-cured, 13½c. Lard quiet; Tierce, 14c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky dull at $1 20 @$1 21. Corn-meal dull at $3 90. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling nominal. Gold, 114¾.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 16.—Flour in good demand and prices advanced 25c.@50c.; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 50 for White Winter, $7 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 30; Extra White Michigan, $1 42. Corn unchanged; sales at 80c.@82c. for Low and High Mixed. Corn-meal, $33 for Bolted, $32 for Unbolted ℘ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $28 ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—772,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—896,000 feet Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—Flour—Fancy, $6 50@$7. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 10@$1 15. Corn quiet but steady at 74c.@76c. Oats quiet but firm at 58c.@62c. Rye nominal. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork, $19 75@$20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams, 13c.@13¼c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15c.@15¼c. Whisky, $1 16. Bagging quiet but firm at 13½c.@14c.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet. Oats quiet and easier; sales, 1 car No. 1 White State at 66c. Corn quiet and steady; sales, 1,000 bushels Mixed Western at 82c.@83c.; 1 car Yellow State at 88c.; 1 car Yellow Western at 83c. Malt firm and steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 16.—Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady at 29¼c. Resin steady; Strained, $1 40. Tar steady at $1 75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 16—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93 15-16; for the account, 94 1-16. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 106¾; 1867s, 107. Erie Railway Shares, 12⅝.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2¾ ℘ cent., which is ⅜ @¼ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000. Paris despatches quote Rentes at 64f. 47½c.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 93 15-16; for the account, 94.

LIVERPOOL, July 16—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d. Sales, 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 51,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were for export and 2,000 bales on speculation; forwarded from the ship's side direct to the spinner, 5,000 bales. The stock in port is 1,047,000 bales, including 611,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 53,000 bales, of which 23,000 bales were American. Actual exports, 10,000 bales. The stock afloat is 465,000 bales, of which 69,000 bales are American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 6⅞d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, at 7d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 26,000 quarters, including 18,000 quarters American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 6 13-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 6⅞d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Flour, 22s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Western. Wheat—9s. 9d.@10s. ℘ cental for average California White; 9s. 11d.@10s. 4d. for Club do., and 8s. 11d.@9s. 7d. for Red Western spring.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending downward. Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 6¾d. Breadstuffs—Flour, 23s. ℘ bbl. for Western.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 6 15-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 33s.@33s. 6d. ℘ quarter for Mixed Western.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 6d.@23s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, July 16—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 51s. Sperm-oil, £98 ℘ ton. Linseed Cake, £10 10s. ℘ ton. Common Resin, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 21s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 16.—Petroleum, 24f. for fine pale American.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers. Matinée.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.) Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

This is evidently destined to be a year memorable for great and unusual terrestrial disturbances. The earthquakes in South America caused wide-spread ruin and devastation, and we have scarcely heard the last of them before tidings reach us of destructive floods in Europe. In the South of France, the misery caused by the overflowing of rivers has been so great that local means are utterly inadequate to provide any relief for it, and the subscriptions which are being raised in New-York for the sufferers will be sorely needed. England is now the scene of similar floods. In the Counties of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire many towns have been inundated, and it is said that "boats are plying in the main streets of the town of Monmouth." There is "a river at Monmouth," as SHAKESPEARE reminds us, and for once it is proving unfriendly to the inhabitants of the ancient town. The still older city of Caerleon, King ARTHUR's city, is also flooded. These strange events will doubtless revive the memory among the superstitious of old Mother SHIPTON's prophecy, that the world about this time would approach its end, and that in 1881 it would be utterly destroyed. But in the meantime there are people to be saved from starvation, and we hope that the help which is being asked for here, especially for France, will not be refused.

The energy with which LOADER and PRICE are being prosecuted for making false affidavits in the Beecher case presents a remarkable contrast to the spirit in which Mr. BEECHER first met the charge of adultery. He then "humbled himself before THEODORE TILTON as he did before his GOD," and declared that he was living on "the ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, and despair." Do the ministers of Brooklyn who signed the letter or testimonial the other day realize how great is the difference between now and then? And when they say that the original charge was a mere conspiracy, do they forget that the chief conspirators were Mr. BEECHER and Mrs. TILTON? Perhaps they are not aware that some letters were written by these two persons which do more to substantiate the charge than all the sworn evidence that could ever be produced in a court of law. Why do they thus obstinately labor to revive a discussion which the newspapers, at least, would willingly let drop?

The Legislative Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of crime in this City are likely to present the public with a startling report when their labors are finished. The revelations already made will be a lasting disgrace to the Police Force. Capt. MCCULLOUGH has successfully escaped from at least one "investigation," but we doubt whether he will get scot free from the present one. He appears to take the law entirely into his own hands, and the story which is related by DAVID J. TWOHEY is almost without a parallel in local history. And yet, under the present system, the Superintendent of Police has no power to discharge such a man as MCCULLOUGH. Under all circumstances he is obliged to go on working with him. As for the Police Commissioners, it is to be hoped that they will all be removed, and a new board formed. Gen. SMITH might properly be reappointed, but it is quite time that the City ceased to be disgraced by such men as MATSELL.

An opportunity is offered the sensational newspapers to get up a scare in regard to yellow fever at Norfolk, which it is very likely that they will eagerly seize in the present dull state of the market for their peculiar wares. But we advise our readers not to be in any hurry to believe alarming statements. It is possible that a few cases have appeared, but the Government officers will make a prompt investigation, and there is no immediate prospect of any serious spread of the disease.

A curious case, involving the constitutionality of the amended postage law, has been brought in the United States Circuit Court for this district. A gentleman offers a book for mail transmission to Philadelphia from this City, postage at old rates being affixed. Being refused, he applies for a mandamus to compel the Postmaster to receive the package. The argument of the applicant is that the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, into which the amendment increasing the rate on third-class mail matter was inserted, was not a bill for raising the revenue; that the amendment did provide ways and means for raising revenue; that the Senate has no constitutional authority to originate measures for that purpose, that being the sole prerogative of the House; and that the postal amendment, having originated with the Senate, and grafted on a bill which was not one for revenue purpose, is unconstitutional. This seems a little wiredrawn; but the point, which has been discussed before now, may as well be settled.

PAPER AND GOLD.

There is no argument more common in the mouths of those who, like Judge KELLEY and the Ohio Democrats, advocate the further depreciation of the currency, than the value of greenbacks in their absolute security. Judge KELLEY, in his late speech in Ohio, whither he had gone to help the Democrats with his inflation logic, is reported as having said that assignats and continental and confederate money turned out badly because they had no base, "while greenbacks were based on the credit of the most prosperous Government in the world, and are held by the most enterprising and intelligent people on the globe, who are, in fact, the Government, and will see that it is not repudiated." This is only a repetition of what has been so many times heard in Congress. The friends of the greenback currency never weary of saying that it must be good money, because it is the promise of a Government of exhaustless resources; yet they instantly contradict themselves by insisting that no step whatever shall be taken to redeem this promise, except by the issue of another promise similar to it.

Is it not strange that these political economists do not see that they cannot even talk of their own scheme of money without continually involving themselves in contradictions? For what do they mean when they declare a paper dollar to be good money? They will not pretend that it has value of itself; they say it is worth something because it is the representative of value. But what value does it represent? They will reply that it is a mortgage upon all the property of the United States. A mortgage, however, is good for nothing upon which neither principal nor interest is to be paid, and that is the condition of the greenback, for the holder of the paper mortgage cannot foreclose, and take the property; he can only sell his security in the market for what it will bring in real money. As a mortgage it is good for nothing, since the men who praise it make the very fact that it is never to be paid its chief merit.

But if, in spite of their notion of an irredeemable promise being the best possible promise to him who holds it, the idea that it is to be paid is still to be encouraged, what security does the holder have? How is he to make available "the credit of the most prosperous Government in the world?" Judge KELLEY would say, of course, "the most enterprising and intelligent people on the globe will see that it is not repudiated." Yet the Judge is a law-maker. He has been, in former years, an expounder of the law, as his title implies. He doubtless reckons himself as at least one of "the most enterprising and intelligent people on the globe." Yet, in his place in Congress, and now on the stump, he has done what he could to bring about this very repudiation, for it is repudiation to talk of paying the greenback by the issue of another like it, or even by the issue of a three-sixty-five bond, which is to be paid, principal and interest, only in greenbacks. If he and such as he, in Congress and out, declare that specie payment is not only an absurdity, but not to be thought of, what is the promise worth of such intelligent people, who, he says, are the Government? The promise cannot be redeemed until Congress provides the ways and means, and with Kelleys and Butlers and Ohio Democrats in Congress, when is that likely to be done? The holder of these greenbacks is, in fact, without redress, except so far as the American people are determined to make good their promises and maintain their honor, and this Judge KELLEY is doing what he can to prevent.

But if these rag-money politicians and economists have so much faith in the virtue and the value of the greenback, why do they insist on its character as a legal tender? As a promise to pay, and as a pledge of all the resources of "the most prosperous Government in the world," it ought, according to these financiers, to be in excellent credit, and would, doubtless, by each one of them, if they are to be believed, be preferred to gold—why not, then, let it stand on its own wonderful credit, repeal its legal-tender character, and let it take its chance with other promises to pay? Would they dare try that test? And if not, what becomes of all their talk about the resources of the Government? If Judge KELLEY had the power to make his own promises to pay a legal tender, not only for his own debts, but for the debts of other people, he could give them considerable currency, and they would be popular with every one in debt who could get them at cheap rates, but if they were never to be paid, except by being renewed, would he pretend that they were really money? Yet they would have just as much of that character as the United States Treasury notes, if he could have his doctrines established as the policy of the Government.

The speeches of these men are, we hope, serving one good purpose—they show how dangerous it is to allow the Government to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. There is yet an old-fashioned prejudice against debasing coin, and when we can get back to specie payment we may reasonably hope that no one who pretends to be a statesman will try to cheapen that kind of money. But so long as the Government keeps paper as money in circulation, so long there will be Kelleys and Ohio Democrats to preach unsound doctrines, and discontented people to applaud their wild and dangerous utterances. A government and a people can only live peaceably by living honorably and honestly.

SOUTHERN PROSPECTS.

The recent "Cotton States Convention" contained a good many empty-headed men, who were so captivated with the sound of their own voices, that they talked a great deal and said nothing; but all the members were not of that stamp, and some of the features of the meeting were encouraging. One, though only negative, was particularly noticeable: there was little, if any, complaint of the negro. We do not infer from this fact that the negro has become an ideal laborer, or even that the white cotton-growers are persuaded that free labor is as profitable as slave labor formerly was. But it is fair to conclude that, whatever the truth may be about the negroes, the employers are more disposed than a few years since to make the best of it. They have reached the point where repining ceases to be attractive to them, and they are evidently ready to use such advantages as they have or can control in the best attainable manner. One result of this will necessarily be, that the negro himself will do better than he has done.

Another promising feature about the convention was the extent to which it occupied itself with practical questions. It was by no means perfect in this regard, as we have indicated, and some of its excursions into the domain of finance and politics were exceedingly ridiculous. But there were evidently some men in the convention who know the real needs of the South, and have some practical ideas of what should be done about them. The question of raising more food for cattle, horses, and men, and devoting land less exclusively to cotton, received considerable discussion. The general opinion was strongly in favor of such a course, and probably in many cases it would be found profitable. But it is a question, like all others, with two sides to it. It does not necessarily follow that corn raised in Georgia or Alabama is cheaper to the farmers of those States simply because it is raised by them, instead of in the North-west. The peculiarities of the soil, the skill of the laborers, the market for surplus—these are elements in the problem; and it is quite conceivable that a cultivator of corn in the North-west and a cultivator of cotton in the South might be able to sell each his own product and buy that of the other more profitably than either could cultivate both crops. It is a fascinating, but sometimes a misleading, idea that each section, or State, or neighborhood can be independent of all others. The limits to profitable independence are often reached very soon, and the South can easily be carried away into unwise risks by the attractions of an apparently important theory. But that the question was discussed and that the cotton-growers came together to compare views and relate the results of their varying experience is a good sign. The more the South can have of such a policy the better.

We do not gather from the published reports any very clear impression of how far the order of "Patrons of Husbandry" has spread in the South, or of how far it has resulted in practical co-operation. But it is evident that there has been considerable earnest experimenting in this direction, and apparently there has been a fair amount of success. Some propositions, which, in the general form they assumed in the reports, appear rather impracticable, were received from co-operative associations in England. We have noticed recently, in the papers of the South-west, some very elaborate theories in regard to an organization for the exchange of products between the Valley of the Mississippi and England. It is to be hoped that the farmers of the South will move very cautiously in this direction. There is no doubt a great deal of efficacy in the principle of co-operation properly applied, and we have frequently expressed our conviction that it might solve many difficulties now existing in the industries of the country. But its dangers and its complications increase very rapidly, as it is applied to large matters. One of its chief requirements is a clear sense of responsibility on the part of the co-operative agents, and this is more and more difficult to maintain, as the trust of the agents becomes greater. There has never yet been found any corrective for individual greed except the vigilance awakened by the selfish interest of others, and the great weakness of co-operation lies in the possibility of relaxing this vigilance. It is one of those things in which, since mistakes will be costly, the South may wisely make haste slowly. Yet that co-operation takes any hold on the South at all is encouraging, for it is a principle in the strongest possible contrast to the old dependent extravagance of the plantation system as it was before the war.

Another thing which all sensible people must approve, is the course of the Cotton Convention in reconsidering the resolution in favor of paying the interest on the bonds of the United States in paper. It was a dreadfully silly and wicked resolution at best. Our correspondent explains that it was reconsidered because the Democratic Party was likely to be injured by its standing. This is very probable, but if the Democrats of the North and East have the power to check such demonstrations in the South, we hope that they will do so whenever they see an opportunity. The preservation of the honor of the country is a work to which we shall welcome every one—Democrat or otherwise. Whatever credit the Democratic Party can win by aiding in that work we shall rejoice in their achieving.

THE FOOLISH TIME OF YEAR.

We are in the midst of the Summer solstice, when, by universal consent, almost every activity is suspended. To be sure, the demands of natural existence must be supplied. Cooking cannot wholly be deferred until cooler weather. We must have water and ice, and the baker and the milkman yet go about the streets. But everybody who can get away has gone, or is going, and general business is at a stand-still. The custom of a Summer suspension of business grows upon us year by year. It is impossible that so general a custom should prevail without its effects being perceptible. Take a couple of hundred thousand men, women, and children out of the busy, consuming population of a great city, and the loss is felt at once in a multitude of industries.

Fortunately, while Wall street is practically in a state of inanimation, and courts of justice take a vacation, even the politicians "give us a rest," and postpone their appeals to the people until more promising days. The base-ball players grow languid under the influence of a hot Summer sun; an occasional regatta stirs a transitory ripple, and horse-races arouse a brief enthusiasm; but the interest in all these things flickers and soon goes out. Collegiate contests are transferred from the class-room and chapel to the lake and river; but the echoes of boyish oratory and unfledged rhetoric linger through the Summer. We cannot think ill of a season which has given us an oration from ADAMS and a poem by LONGFELLOW. But the men who manage to get a hearing even at some of the better sort of college gatherings are not always tolerable. If the silly season were not begun by speech-making in which foolish men had voice, we should be spared the bumptiousness of Mr. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, the "buttered water-melon" oratory of GRATZ BROWN, and the pinchbeck learning of the Professor of Journalism.

The fact is, however, that the season is to blame, not the men. It is the time when silliness has leave to come to the front, and it comes. In Midsummer the average intellect cannot grapple with great mental problems. It is the end of the long, busy, hard-working Winter. We give the boys a chance, just as the children, in some families, are brought to the table with the dessert. Old heads look on with amusement while hopeful graduates, just starting the race of life, enlighten the world on The Correlation of Mental Forces, The Theory of the Beautiful, and The Influence of the Pyramids upon Modern Thought. Every collegian has done all this at some period in his life, and the fact that he did it a great while ago does not make it less absurd now. Moreover, the absurdity spreads, as we have seen, from the collegian to those who have not the callowness of youth to plead in extenuation of their folly. This, again, is the influence of the season. "Silly Billy" is tolerated because now he cannot help being silly. We should have no patience with him if he were silly all the year round.

But we expect better things of the young graduates. The mature weak men who come to the front now will always be as weak and shallow; but the new men from the colleges will, nearly all, learn their places after a while, and fill them with credit. They will find out that, after all, Providence has not created and brought them out for anything in particular. There is no special "sphere" waiting for them. Our life is burdensome, practical, and disappointing. We have no use for revolutionists or sentimental theorists. College graduates, coming out of so much of learned seclusion as our public manner of life permits, will be surprised to find how little sentiment there is going, and how little sympathy most men have in the trials of the father-in-law of TACITUS, or the struggles of Homeric heroes. We must have culture and cultured men. Therefore we build colleges out of which society draws a few prizes and a great many blanks. It the best that can now be done. Some of these days, when the needs of the busy world are better understood, graduates will come forth more fitly equipped for the struggle before them. Instead of ingenious essays on abstruse or super-sentimental topics, they will signalize their entry into real life with some suggestion that takes hold of the immediate concerns of mankind. Just now all charitable people tolerate the mental flabbiness with which the season opens because it is the time for it. By and by, when this period of good-natured forbearance has passed, men will be more exacting. We must not be too hard on the beginners, especially since much of their weakness is chargeable to defects in the system which brings them out. The rough knocks of a contest before them will change all that, just as the silly season gives way in time to a period of rugged toil.

DOCTORS AND THE LAW.

In various parts of the country we hear of complaints from physicians of the growing popularity among their patients of actions for malpractice. It is very natural that medical men should not like these proceedings. It is not pleasant to have to contest a suit in the courts under circumstances which, if the plaintiff is successful, are very apt to ruin the defendant's prospects in life. But when the frequency of such actions becomes so great as to draw out protests from medical societies and from men of fair professional standing in country places, it would seem that there must be some kind of injustice somewhere.

It is not desirable that the public should be deprived of the privilege of recourse to the courts in cases where professional men have fallen short of their duty. Medical men are bound to bring a reasonable amount of knowledge and skill to the exercise of their calling, and, directly or indirectly, the people who intrust their lives or safety to their keeping have a right to some kind of protection against imposture. Men of adequate experience have no need to fear the operations of the law; but we can well understand that it is annoying, to say nothing of the waste of money and time, to have to defend vexatious actions where, perhaps not infrequently, the motive of the plaintiff is something akin to an attempt at black-mail.

It is only upon this ground that we can understand why men of good standing in the profession should feel called upon to protest against the growth of a system which is calculated to strengthen them by weeding out the really incompetent practitioners who, unfortunately, abound among us. Even many of those who have acquired the privilege of writing M. D. after their names are utterly unfit to be intrusted with the high responsibilities that devolve, everywhere alike, upon the practicing physician. But it is hardly necessary for us to say that there is a vast number of persons who obtain a subsistence by dabbling in medicine and surgery, and who have no qualifications whatever for anything of the kind. For frequently the public, especially in the country, have no means of detecting these people except, perhaps, when too late, and a broken limb has been badly set, or a valuable life sacrificed. Nothing can be more just in such cases than that the courts should be open, if not for giving adequate redress to the family injured, at least for the punishment of the charlatan. As long as any impostor who chooses to set himself up as a doctor can do so with impunity, it would be manifestly unreasonable to deprive the public whom he injures of the power of driving him to the adoption of some calling that involves less danger to the lives of his neighbors. If the freedom which sanctions this system of sailing under false colors were restricted, and if a higher standard of education were made imperative for every one who intends to enter the medical profession, we believe that actions for malpractice would be less numerous. They would certainly be less justifiable.

But some country physicians seem to think that very many of these actions at the present time are not justifiable. Perhaps some of them are not, but it seems to us that the complaint is exaggerated. Let us suppose that suddenly, by some means, the requirements we have named are reached; that all physicians are better educated, that all quacks are swept away, and that notwithstanding, a great number of patients, feeling themselves aggrieved, persist in appealing for redress to the courts. The thing would very soon remedy itself. On the conditions we have named, such actions would not be warrantable, and physicians would have no difficulty in finding a very sufficient defense. The courts would protect them. Juries might be stubborn and stupid, but injustice could not prevail, even if it should in any instance obtain a temporary advantage. Physicians would then be strengthened in their position by the effective resistance they would be able to offer to attacks upon their professional reputation, and their patients would soon cease from litigation when they found that it repeatedly terminated unfavorably to themselves.

It must be confessed that there is something inconsistent in this protest against legal proceedings, coming as it does from men some of whom stand well in their profession. Such men ought to be the last to object to anything which is substantially their own justification and defense. The law is not usually decried by those who have least cause to fear its operations. Qualified physicians should be well satisfied that there is a machinery available for the punishment of people who labor in their domain under false pretences. If, through prejudice or ignorance on the part of their judges, when actions are brought against them without warrant or excuse, they suffer any injustice, the fault lies in the courts, and not in the existence of a public privilege which must be retained as essential to the public protection.

A RURAL PARADISE.

We pointed out a few days ago that the remedy for the outrages on the Vandalia line, and in Maine is an efficient constabulary. It is not unlikely that people are beginning to be of this opinion in the Highlands of the Hudson. That district seems to have a very pretty record extending over four years. Robbery on the most comprehensive scale, murder, and burglary with violence, follow each other in profusion, and as though to add the charm of variety, a large fire which recently occurred "was no doubt the work of an incendiary." But the boldness of the thieves surprises us less than the apathy of the people. Here have robberies been going on for four years. First a bank teller is knocked down, robbed, and the men who tried to stop the thief shot. Last March the thieves made a raid on the village, robbing stores, and indulging in a general knocking down of honest men. "PATTERSON's shoe store was cleaned out, and NORTON's also." Then follows a long catalogue until we come to an attack on Miss KELLOGG's Summer retreat. This was not more than three weeks ago, and "the villagers were greatly scared, and the timid ones, [the majority we suspect,] refrained from going out after dark." Judge PIERREPONT's house came in for the next attack, and many more followed. A pretty picture this of rural repose in the State of New-York in 1875.

The theory prevalent in the village is that the robberies are all planned and executed by Cold Spring thieves, but that surely is giving a place of 3,000 inhabitants too high a reputation for "burgling," and is due to local partiality. We are disposed to doubt such a march of rural predatorial intellect, and rather incline to the theory of a head centre in these parts. Robbery has, like so many other pursuits, assumed a new phase with railroads. Centralization is the order of the day. Campaigns are planned by the Napoleons and Wellingtons of the art in the capital, and executed through emissaries by express trains, and although the "burgling company, unlimited," has, we are quite ready to believe, an active agency on the Hudson, the wires are in all probability pulled from Manhattan Island, where "swag" is so "nicely stowed."

On the principle of the railroad ceasing to lock its doors when a Bishop had been burned, the attack on Judge PIERREPONT's house should have produced such a stir as would have alarmed the boldest brigand; but that it failed to do this is clear enough by its proving merely the prelude to a fresh series of exploits. Dr. LENT has now headed a vigilance committee, but that precaution can scarcely be very consolatory to the nervous if, as we are told, its members "seem to be perfectly powerless." The work is, in fact, beyond amateurs. All around such a sink of nations as this great port an effective mounted constabulary is absolutely necessary, and it is well worth the property-holders' while to make haste and organize it, or they will see the value of their possessions grow small by degrees and most disagreeably less, for people can scarcely be expected to take up their abode, however enchanting the scenery, where the chances are largely in favor of their being robbed. Delightful as the scenery of the Hudson undoubtedly is, it may be paid for too dearly, as we fear poor Miss KELLOGG must to-day be reflecting. It is not every brace of ruffians who meet such a match as Mr. VAN BRUNT and his brave companions. Never was a dark night's work better done than theirs, and we are almost tempted to wish Judge VAN BRUNT's house attempted by a fresh set of ruffians every week.

AMUSEMENTS.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John L. Toole departs for Europe to-day aboard the White Star steam-ship Adriatic. Almost a twelvemonth has gone by since he made his first appearance in America. He acted at Wallack's Theatre on the 16th of August last, and since then he has performed throughout the length and breadth of the country. While it is possible that sympathy with Mr. Toole's methods was not immediate at the outset of his career, it is no less positive that long ago his art, made clear by closer acquaintance, secured wide recognition and appreciation. In all the large cities of the United States, and in Canada, where his American tour terminated with a series of uncommonly brilliant representations, lengthened and successful engagements have testified to a popularity which, we venture to say, will be enduring. The acceptance of a tempting offer to visit California would have rounded off with particular symmetry Mr. Toole's sojourn in the New World, but arrangements previously entered into prevented him from visiting the Pacific. So he goes hence this afternoon to play in Manchester in a few weeks, and, later on, to commence a six months' stay at the Gaiety Theatre in London. That his reception in England will be most cordial can be depended upon, and it is quite as certain that his reappearance here, which, we have reason to believe, will be effected in due course of time, will call forth lively manifestations of pleasure. Meanwhile, Mr. Toole can be assured that he bears with him to Europe the sincere regard which an artist against the completeness and wholesomeness of whose art no word can be spoken, never fails to compel from the public, and, with this regard, the good wishes of a myriad friends, who, in his absence, will miss a genial and warm-hearted gentleman.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOSSIP.

"Little Nell" is acting in Sacramento.

Mr. Fechter acted on Tuesday in Rochester.

Mr. Frank Mayo closed his season on Saturday evening last.

Master Henry Walker has given a piano recital at St. James' Hall, in London.

Tito Mattei has finished a new opera, "Maria di Gand."

The Dublin critics speak highly of Mrs. John Wood's *Lady Teazle* and Mr. Arthur Cecil's *Sir Peter.*

Mr. G. L. Fox was this week at the Boston Museum.

Signor Verdi departed on June 25 from Vienna for Venice.

At the Berlin Opera they have Summer representations, with inferior artists, at reduced prices.

Ponchielli has written a cantata in honor of Donizetti and Mayr.

Mlle. de Reské has been specially complimented by M. Thomas for her impersonation of *Ophélie* in "Hamlet."

Verdi has, according to the Italian papers, prommised to write a new work for Vienna next year.

"Mignon" has been revived at Drury Lane, with Mmes. Nilsson and Trebelli-Bettini and M.M. Capoul and Castelmary.

Mr. Boucicault has produced "The Shaughraun" at the California Theatre, successfully, of course.

Amateurs will be grieved to hear that Mme. Norman Neruda, one of the most popular of modern violinists in England, is suffering very severely from congestion of the lungs.

A number of the posthumous works of Auber, in the possession of the Paris Société des Concerts, will be heard during the forthcoming season of Conservatoire Concerts.

Signor Giulio Ricordi, the celebrated music publisher of Milan and London, has been created Knight of the Order of Francis Joseph by the Austrian Emperor.

The Verdi representations of "Aïda," with Stolz, Waldmann, Masini, Medini, and Pandolfini, at the Paris Italiens, will begin in April and finish in June.

Thirty-one new operas have been produced in Italy from Jan. 1 to June 30. Of these, eleven have been first performed in Naples. Only one work, Signor Schira's "Selvaggia," produced at the Venice Fenice, had a genuine success.

In March and April Italian Opera will be given at the Imperial Opera of Vienna, with Patti, Lucca, Nilsson, Padilha, Jamet, and Capoul. During the Winter Nilsson will sing there in "Hamlet" and "Faust."

Berthelier's benefit performance had taken place at the Paris Variétés, and proved a great success. The proceeds were devoted, by the generous actor, to the relief of the inundated, so that when he appeared on the stage he received a complete ovation from the audience.

Hopes had been entertained that the buildings used for the direction of the Paris Opera would be preserved. They are, however, being now taken down, as already stated, and in a short time nothing will remain of the Hotel de Choiseul, which, before becoming a dependence of the Academy of Music, had been occupied in 1793 by the Ministry of War and in 1804 by the Governor of Paris.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of July 2 says: "'Lohengrin' continues to hold its own in the curiosity, if not in the affections, of the public, and each successive performance at Drury Lane is attended by a patient and, to all seeming, appreciative crowd. Last night, for example, there was not a vacant seat in the theatre, while scarcely one was abandoned till the curtain fell for the last time. Among the causes of this should be discerned the attraction of a performance which now ranks higher than ever in point of merit. All engaged are familiar with the work they have to do, and the *ensemble* is, consequently, one of the best in recent experience. Of the opera's effect upon the public we have just adduced a proof, but whether it will continue to be popular with artists is a doubtful question so long as Wagner's audiences sternly put down all applause, save when it cannot interfere with the drama they have come to enjoy."

The thirtieth annual festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, of Great Britain, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern in London, on July 1, under the presidency of Mr. Irving. Signor Salvini was among the guests. In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman alluded to the circumstances which explained the so-called improvidence of the theatrical profession, and acknowledged the noble generosity shown in that country to the indigent and aged actor. Mr. Buckstone announced that the invested capital of the fund amounted to £12,400; that the bequest made by Mr. Lacy, the theatrical book-seller, would realize a yearly income of £400, and that last year there were thirty-seven annuitants on the fund. Mr. Piggott, the Examiner of Plays, proposed the toast of "The Drama," which was acknowledged by Mr. G. W. Wills. The subscriptions amounted to over £1,000, including 20 guineas from the Chairman, 50 guineas from Mr. Sothern, £50 from Mrs. Bateman, and £10 from Mr. J. L. Toole.

THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

AN APPEAL FOR AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just received the accompanying circular from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I inclose it with the prayer that you will bring it to the notice of your readers. Some of them may, perhaps, after perusing it, feel disposed to assist in relieving the victims of this, the latest of many scourges that have visited France during the few years past. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for the kindly and generous sentiments that the calamity referred to in the Minister's circular has evoked from the American press.

A. L. DE LA FOREST.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 15, 1875.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
VERSAILLES, June 29, 1875.

SIR: The disaster which has just stricken several of the southern departments constitutes a truly national calamity. The very considerable number of victims of an almost unexampled inundation, the great distress of thousands of unfortunate beings deprived suddenly of home, shelter, and food, the serious consequences of the material disasters, the many homes broken up, and so many accumulated ruins have awakened universal and painful sympathy. France, faithful to her traditions of generosity, and answering the appeal of her Government, is already in the field multiplying the sacrifices which so lamentable a situation makes necessary. The Marshal-President of the Republic immediately repaired to the afflicted district for the purpose of giving such relief and consolation as was in his power. The Assembly, by a unanimous vote, has just secured the resources necessary for meeting the first and most urgent necessities. A committee has been formed under the auspices of Mme. la Maréchale de MacMahon with a view to centralize all subscriptions; private and individual charity has come to the support of this movement, and offerings are coming in on all sides. I have no doubt that the French citizens residing abroad will deem it an honor to unite their efforts with our own, in order to repair as completely as possible these disasters, the extent of which has not yet been measured, and that they will at once and earnestly seize this occasion of again manifesting those sentiments of affection which bind them to the mother country. In order to facilitate them in so doing, I beg that you will open in your office a subscription in favor of the victims of the inundations, and that you will inform all your fellow citizens who are established in your City, that their contributions may be handed to you.

You will be kind enough to address the amount that you may thus receive to me, and to add to such remittance the list of the donors, whose names will be inserted in the columns of the official journal, with a statement of the sums so subscribed.

Receive the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed,) DECAZES.

AMONG THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

CRUISE OF THE PENSACOLA IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC—RECEPTIONS, BANQUETS, AND OTHER PLEASANT EXPERIENCES—"KALAKAUA AND GRANT"—HOSPITALITY AND CORDIALITY OF THE NATIVES.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Rear Admiral Almy, commanding the North Pacific Station, in a report to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board his flag-ship, the Pensacola, off Hilo, Hawaii, May 31 last, gives an interesting account of a recent cruise made by him among the Hawaiian group of islands, and the reception given to himself and the officers of the Pensacola by the Governors and people of the different islands visited. The Pensacola proceeded from Honolulu to Sahaina, in the Island of Maui. Relative to his reception at this port, the Admiral says: At Sahaina a very enthusiastic public reception was given us, held at the Government House and headed by his Excellency the Governor and the principal officials of the island. At this time a very handsome and original address was delivered by one of the native citizens, to which I made a reply. Then followed a native feast called "luau," to which about 200 people sat down, and which was one of the handsomest entertainments of the kind I had ever attended. The first toast given at the end of the feast, and by a native, a member of the Hawaiian Legislature, was, "The health of President Grant," which was received with great enthusiasm.

After a short visit at Sahaina I proceeded to Hilo, in the Island of Hawaii, where the same cordial, enthusiastic reception awaited us, but it was somewhat varied in form. The natives particularly requested, in which I acquiesced, that they should land us in their large canoes, especially fitted up with platforms and canopies, highly decorated with wreaths of evergreens and flowers, as they were wont to do in the days of the old chiefs, and as they sometimes do at the present day, when they particularly wish to honor their King during his visit to the place. Accordingly, in the canoes, the Captain, the officers, and myself were conveyed from the ship to the shore. Upon landing, we were received by his Excellency the Governor, and other officials of the island, and a large concourse of people, and then proceeded to the Government House. On our way we passed under arches decorated with flags, evergreens, and flowers, and bearing inscriptions, as "Kalakaua and Grant," "Hail Columbia," "Welcome to the Admiral and Officers of the United States Ship Pensacola," &c. The Admiral says that himself and the officers of the Pensacola are looked upon as the medium through which the people of Hawaii desire to express their warm gratitude for, and feelings of high appreciation of, the hospitable and courteous treatment bestowed upon their King during his recent visit to the United States.

The Admiral considers that it must be gratifying to the Government and to the people of the United States to know of this evidence of gratitude manifested in so many ways, on the part of the officials and the people of the Hawaiian Islands for the hospitality and attention extended to their King and his suite while visiting this country.

SUICIDE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEFAULTER.

A POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION TO BE MADE TO DETERMINE IF HE TOOK POISON—THE SURPRISE AT HIS DISHONESTY—COLLECTOR BUCKNER'S FAITH IN HIM—THE STATE OF HIS AFFAIRS.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—George N. Jackson, Deputy United States Collector, whose alleged defalcation of $45,000 was reported yesterday, died a little after midnight. He evaded the question whether he had taken poison, but a post-mortem was had this afternoon, at the instance of the Insurance Companies, Jackson having an insurance of $12,500 on his life. Collector Buckner positively refuses to give any additional facts to those published in the *Courier-Journal* this morning, but it is now thought that Jackson's peculations have been carried on for some time, the Collector reposing such entire confidence in Jackson's honesty that he was able to cover up the evidence of his crime. It was discovered yesterday afternoon by a special agent of the Treasury Department who had been instructed to examine into discrepancy of some $45,000 in the accounts of the Louisville office.

Jackson was a prominent member of the Church and a representative from the Tenth Ward in the Board of Trustees, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. It has been found that for some time he has been living in a style which his salary of $2,000 per annum did not warrant. He had to give bonds to Collector Buckner for $25,000, and there may be sufficient property found to idemnify the Collector for his loss.

The news of the defalcation created a profound sensation in the city. Jackson leaves a young wife and several children.

THE FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

MEETING AND ELECTION OF DIRECTORS—A MOTION TO BEGIN A SUIT AGAINST THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COMPANY.

BOSTON, July 16.—At the adjourned meeting of the Franklin Telegraph Company held yesterday, Alfred Nelson, of New-York, presided, and said that the statement of the company's finances could not be presented, as it was not ready. The following Directors on the ticket of the New-York party were elected: Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould, W. J. Syms, John H. Mortimer, Thomas T. Eckert, Henry M. Faber, Fred L. Ames, E. T. Atkins, and E. H. Rollins, Messrs. Dillon and Eckert getting 7,833, being all the votes cast, and the others 5,544 each. James G. Harris was unanimously re-elected clerk, and Alfred Nelson was chosen Treasurer, getting the full New-York vote.

A preamble, reciting that the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company fraudulently assumed the control of the Franklin line, decreased its rates and injured its business by gross mismanagement, and a resolution directing the Directors to bring an action in behalf of the company in law or in equity against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, was lost by a vote of 5,446 to 2,398. The meeting then adjourned.

REVENUE FRAUDS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE INVESTIGATIONS OF AGENT JOYCE AMONG THE DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON—THE REVENUE LAWS OPENLY VIOLATED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—The *Republican* publishes this morning the official report of John A. Joyce, Internal Revenue Agent, relating to his investigations about a year ago of distilleries, rectifying houses, and other establishments on the Pacific coast from which revenue is derived. This report is addressed to J. W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and shows that the revenue laws are violated by various parties in California, Oregon, and other places on the Pacific coast, and is made public mainly to refute the recent charges by San Francisco papers that in consequence of the great personal attention paid him while in California Mr. Joyce failed to find any irregularities in the whisky business, and made a favorable report of his investigations.

HEAVY RAIN AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—A heavy rain-storm last night caused the overflow of Chatsworth's and Shroeder's Runs, in the western section of the city, and the cellars of a large number of private dwellings were in consequence flooded. In the central portion of the city the cellars of a number of wholesale houses were flooded and some damage was sustained on goods. The track of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was flooded in several places. The Philadelphia and New-York express, leaving Washington at 9:15 last night, was thrown from the track, but none of the passengers were injured. Wrecking trains were immediately sent out, and this morning the trains are running on time.

THE BOOK TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 16.—The majority of the members of the Book-Trade Association made an excursion to Toronto to-day, and returned here at 8 P. M. At 10 P. M. they left in a special Pullman train, via the Erie Railroad, for New-York. They will arrive there at 2 P. M. to-morrow.

PHILOLOGY AT NEWPORT.

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

A LARGE MEETING OF MODERN SCHOLARS—SOME OF THE FOREMOST MEMBERS PRESENT—MANY LEARNED AMERICANS ABSENT—REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEADING COLLEGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Wednesday, July 14, 1875.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Philological Association was held in Newport, R. I., beginning on Tuesday, July 13, and continuing three days. The object of the body is the advancement and diffusion of philological knowledge. It has about 250 members, among them a few ladies. About thirty of these were elected this year and the number of those present was about twenty. All the older members missed the late Prof. Hadley, of Yale College, his broad learning, his amiable gentleness, and his far-reaching influence. Prof. William D. Whitney, also of Yale College, was absent in Europe, depriving the meeting of an acknowledged leader in almost every department in which German philology is excellent. The presence of Henry Schliemann, the explorer of the Trojan city and civilization, could hardly be expected. But it must be regretted that Prof. C. H. Toy, of Greenville, S. C., a good Hebrew scholar, was absent. President G. W. Samson, of New-York, was also missed. Neither Philip Schaff, the Biblical scholar, nor Noah Porter, the President of Yale College, nor Alvah Hovey, the punctual Professor from Newton, Mass., nor Howard Crosby, the Chancellor and valuable parliamentarian, have appeared. The Indian philologue of Waterbury Conn., Joseph Anderson, was absent; so was the godfather of the society, G. F. Comfort, and J. P. Boyce, one of the best Professors in South Carolina. And where was the dear, the genial Caswell, the late President of Brown University? Among the regular absentees are Prof. F. J. Child, of Harvard University; Prof. Schele De Vere, of Charlotte, Va.; H. H. Furness, of Philadelphia, and Prof. J. B. Greenough, of Harvard University. But the learning and leadership of the great school at Cambridge were represented by Prof. E. W. Gurney, well known to all that know the doings and deeds of Harvard, and by the scholarly William W. Goodwin, the famous Greek Professor, the editor of *Plutarch*, and the genius of a standing dispute of the society. This discussion seems to recur at every meeting, and has not yet established a common creed on the meaning of the subjunctive and optative in Greek conditional sentences. Last year it was Prof. J. B. Sewall, of Bowdoin College, who opposed him; this year the astute C. D. Morris, of Peekskill, N. Y. Lovers of Attican salt and Attican debate must think it a pity that Prof. James R. Boise, of Chicago, has not thus far found it worth his while to join in the meetings.

Brown University was represented by Prof. Albert Harkness, whom all the Latin schools in America know. Last year he delighted the meeting by his cautious and critical investigations on the formation of the tenses for completed action in the Latin finite verb; this year he added his continued inquiries in an eminently philological paper on the same subject. His purpose is to account, on a simple and scientific basis, for the Latin perfect endings. He does so by going back to the Sanscrit and by reducing the complicated question to a most charming process. It is simply fascinating to hear him and to see him create harmony and regularity where the leading scholars of Germany, even Bopp and Schleicher, have failed to satisfy the student. Prof. Harkness' friend and colleague, Prof. J. L. Lincoln, has not been in attendance. From Yale there is Prof. Lewis R. Packard, a rising light in classical learning, and Prof. Franklin Carter, a new addition to the Germanic department of philology. He gave an interesting and instructive paper on the weak perfect of Teutonic verbs, and met with much favor, although he has not previously joined the association. Trinity College, of Hartford, Conn., sends Samuel Hart, the indefatigable and invaluable Secretary and Curator of the society. From the same institution are Profs. J. T. Huntington and Edwin E. Johnson. From the same city comes Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, President of the society, librarian of a superb library, the leading scholar in Indian philology. One of the particular objects of the society must be to collect the vanishing remnants of the language and uncounted dialects muttered forth by the American aborigines. Mr. Trumbull, it must be admitted, and Mr. Anderson, have done this work nobly, fittingly ranking with Gallatin, Duponceau, and the late George Gibbs, of Newport. Hartford sends also the Doctor of Philosophy, Robert P. Keep, formerly United States Consul at the Piræus, near Athens, where he has diligently cultivated the dialects of the Orient. Rev. W. L. Gage is the translator of Steffens' famous autobiography. This, however, does not exhaust either his merits or the number of gentlemen from Hartford present at the Newport meeting. Their delegation is the largest from any city. Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., has two great representatives. President William C. Cattell is succeeding wonderfully in raising his school to the rank of leading universities, and Prof. Francis A. March is the greatest scholar of Anglo-Saxon in America. Personally he seems as timid and bashful as a young lady; but he combines searching acuteness in physiological philology with industrious reading and an observation of general principles and a love of polite literature which raise him to the very leaders in English philology, and make him a trusty leader in the English language and its great monuments in literature. President James C. Welling, of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., is well known by his position, and by his contributions to the *North American Review*.

From Ann Arbor, the seat of the Michigan University, there are the active Martin L. D'Ooge, one of the most busy, and Rev. Charles H. Brigham, one of the most regular members of the society. In punctual attendance and unwearied attention the latter is equaled only by Mr. C. J. Buckingham, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The University of South Carolina is well represented by the worthy F. P. Brewer, a former resident of Athens, Greece, who always has a neat and interesting subject to present—this year a very lucid paper on the English termination *ist*. President J. M. Gregory comes from the lively town of Champaign, on the unpoetical but fertile fields of Illinois. New-York and Boston send their various men of various nationalities, and the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the indefatigable, the inexhaustible S. S. Haldeman. No American writer has, perhaps, given more attention to English and every other pronunciation, to English and every other etymology, than the Trevelyan prize essayist, the scientific Prof. Haldeman. Without being in any sense a good public speaker, he invariably animates by his every remark at the meetings, and ranks with its most valuable members. There are gentlemen from Kentucky and Iowa, and nearer home, from Providence, a number of active and agreeable men—William T. Peck, just home from Germany, William S. Liscomb, a bright and buoyant Teutonic student, and Alonzo Williams, who cultivates Sanscrit and classical philology, and has read one of the very best papers presented this year. Newport itself is the home of Mr. J. R. Leslie, of Gen. Lawrence, and of Col. T. W. Higginson, whom all know who know American literature in its best sense. He and his friends on the local committee have assumed the arduous duties of being the hosts and friends and regular attendants of the convention. Senator S. Powel pronounced a fine address of welcome. Among the attendants were also many ladies, and such distinguished gentlemen as Hon. Z. Allen, of Providence; Gov. William Beach Lawrence, the editor and commentator of Wheaton and international law; Gov. Washburn, of Maine, and Charles T. Brooks, now for a third of a century a loved and loving translator of German poetry, the fresh son of the freshest accumulation of taste, learning, and philosophy which America has seen. And as if he could not cease to learn, he attended and listened and reflected religiously, adding by his mere presence to the value and interest of the occasion. The meeting, in some respects, was not as valuable as former conventions, yet overfull of valuable and excellent people, popular learning, and learned popularity. To this must be added the charms of Newport, the convenience of the place of meeting, and the liberal hospitality that undertook to provide for all the members and guests of the association. If such a meeting has not been made entirely successful and satisfactory, valuable and interesting, no one can be blamed more than the learned gentlemen. But they have done something, at least.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND ADJOURNMENT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16.—The American Philological Association, at Newport last evening, elected the following officers: President, Prof. A. Harkness, of Brown University; Vice Presidents, Prof. S. S. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Frederick D. Allen, of Cincinnati; Secretary and Curator, Prof. Samuel Hart, of Trinity College, Hartford; Treasurer, Charles J. Buckingham, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Executive Committee—Chancellor Howard Crosby, of the University of New-York; W. G. Richardson, of Central University, Richmond, Ky.; Dr. Hammond Trumbull, Hartford, Conn., and Dr. William D. Whitney, of Yale College, New-Haven. The next meeting will be held in New-York City, on Tuesday, July 18, 1876.

THE HIGHLAND BRIGANDS.

INERTNESS OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—THE WORK OF THE BANDITS PLANNED BY RESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGES—CITIZENS AFRAID TO UTTER THEIR SUSPICIONS OR TO MOVE AGAINST THE BAND—INEFFICIENCY OF THE COLD SPRING CONSTABLES AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, July 16, 1875.

Forty-eight hours have passed and yet nothing of a practical nature has taken place looking to the detection of the band of brigands that without doubt have a stronghold somewhere in the vicinity of Cold Spring, in the Highlands of the Hudson. One of the prominent citizens of the village in a conversation yesterday asserted that he goes armed night and day, believing truly that he will yet find need for his weapons. The President of the Board of Village Trustees, Mr. Ladue, when asked as to what the Vigilance Committee is doing in the matter, replied that he did not know. Believing that by such a remark he wished to convey the idea that they were working as secretly as possible, Mr. Ladue was asked if such was the case, but he could give no definite information. The committee was formed two or three years ago and the fact made public, the law-and-order people thus hoping to intimidate the banditti, and there the matter rested, though the committee is still an organization, however useless it may be. Strong circumstantial evidence proves that the brigands are thoroughly organized, and also that those who do brain work for the gang are men residing, and who have resided, in Cold Spring for years, and who know the habits, character, and standing of the men or families that are selected as victims. These fellows, it is evident, plan the robberies, and desperate men from New-York, who have joined the brigands, carry them out.

In almost every prominent case thus far the scoundrels have been masked, and rush upon the household with handcuffs, gags, and cordage. It was so when they made a descent upon the night watchman at the Cold Spring foundry, and shut him and one or two assistants up in a book safe with an iron door to it, after binding and gagging them. Then they blew open the safe and robbed it of thousands of dollars' worth of bonds. How did they know the bonds were there? It was so in the case of Cox, the flagman. He and his family were bound and gagged and the house robbed of $1,700 in gold. How did they know that money was there? In the afternoon a singular incident occurred near the spot, which, if the Cold Spring authorities had investigated fully, might have resulted in important revelations. As the train from New-York was passing Cox's shanty three men stood on the platform of the rear car, and one of them was seen to point out Cox's shanty to the other two. The one who did the pointing was a notorious character in Cold Spring. Did he do the planning in the Cox robbery?

How was it when Levi Washburn's house at Carmel was attacked two weeks ago? There were six masked burglars in the party, and they were fully equipped with ropes, handcuffs, gags, &c. They beat Mr. Washburn till he became unconscious, and commanded him to give up $17,000 in Government bonds which they asserted he came in possession of that day. He denied that he had the bonds, and kept on denying till he swooned from the blows they were dealing him, and then they bound him hand and foot and ransacked the house, gathering $60 in money. That night, also, they stole Mrs. Lewis Luddington's team of horses and drove to the Kellogg mansion, at Chislehurst.

It is a fact that prominent people in Cold Spring are afraid to speak out what they think about these outrages. They are afraid that if they tell aloud their suspicions, the banditti will single them out for a murdering, robbing raid, and so they sit quietly down and wonder when the robbing and pillaging will cease. A well-known detective has offered to take hold of the matter at a moderate price, but all are afraid to act. The very morning after the robbery of the flagman the man who was pointing from the car platform was seen standing at Fishkill Station as though waiting for somebody. The detective referred to is of the opinion that one of the most notorious "fences" in the State has head-quarters at Cold Spring, and he has shadowed the place for some time in the interest of another matter foreign to the Cold Spring robberies. Suspicious-looking sailing craft have been seen at various times hovering in the bays and coves north and south of the place, and at night they hoist anchor and depart. Cold Spring is singularly unprotected, not only as against marauders, but also against fire. The constabulary force amounts to nothing—not more than two men—and although the main street is nearly a mile long and lined on both sides with frame stores and dwellings, there is not a fire engine in the place. There is no bank in the village, and Tellers and Cashiers from other places go there to obtain deposits, thus, under existing circumstances, running much risk.

The surrounding country is magnificently picturesque, and palatial summer residences, filled with costly and elegant furniture and valuables, are numerous; hence the authorities of the village owe it to themselves and to those who seek rest and retirement in mountain homes near them, to call a public meeting, if needs be, and take such measures for the future protection of the lives and property of all as shall seem best. There is now but one opinion among the people, and that is to rise and drive the brigands out of Putnam County entirely. The time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue has arrived.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 16—The barometer continues highest in the Gulf States, and has risen over the Northwest and lake region. It has fallen over New-England, where it is lowest. Occasional rains have fallen in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, also over the Middle and Eastern States, where they were followed by clear weather, except in the Eastern portion of the latter. The temperature has fallen somewhat in New-England, the upper lake region, and extreme North-west, and slightly risen in the Gulf States. The Mississippi River at and below Cairo, the Ohio, and the Cumberland at Nashville have continued slowly rising.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising or stationary barometer, westerly to southerly winds, continued warm, clear weather, except occasional rains and lower temperature in the last section.

For the lake region rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys rising barometer, north-east to south-east winds, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather, and, in the latter, possibly occasional rain.

For the Middle and Eastern States rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, and generally warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

The Lower Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, from Cairo down, will continue slowly rising.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	75°	75°	3:30 P. M.	86°	69°
6 A. M.	76°	74°	6 P. M.	82°	72°
9 A. M.	82°	73°	9 P. M.	78°	70°
12 M.	90°	72°	12 P. M.	72°	69°

Average temperature yesterday.....71¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....80⅛°

BOATING MATTERS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 16.—Fifteen hundred persons are at Milneburg this evening to receive the Charleston crew, and witness the exercises on Lake Pontchartrain, preparatory for Monday's regatta, which promises to be a great success. The boatmen are all reported in good condition, and a lively contest is anticipated. The Charlestons produced a favorable impression in their exercises.

CAPE MAY ATTRACTIONS.

SOME THINGS PLEASANT AND OTHERS LESS SO.

MANY MOSQUITOES AMONG THE GUESTS—THEY ARE UNWELCOME COMPANIONS—THE YACHTING REGATTA AND ITS DISAPPOINTMENTS—SETTLEMENT OF PRESBYTERIANS AT SEA GROVE—A VILLAGE OF ORDER AND QUIET.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Friday, July 16, 1875.

It seems pretty certain that enthusiasm is not an abiding commodity. It is too ardent to be long-lived; it burns itself out quickly, and then all our excitement is resolved into mere ashes. The regatta fever has passed over this place, and it seems as though by and by we shall come back to the customary sea-side torpor. Things are not at all as brisk and pleasant as they were a few days ago, and people begin to talk of leaving "by the next train." I think that a recent influx of visitors has contributed to make matters uncomfortable. They came in large numbers, they have occupied all the hotels, they won't leave and they won't pay their bills. They are to be found in greatest numbers in the dancing halls, and they eat not of the viands on the tables but of the guests. Here in truth is a case of "smiting the smiter with the cimeter." You sit down to dinner and you are being eaten while you eat. There is a duplex process going on here one-half of which might be dispensed with without regret. The enemies of the general comfort are mosquitoes, great stalwart fellows, strong in attack and as harassing as guerrillas. There was a great birth of them the other night somewhere in New-Jersey, and they say that they were brought down here by a land breeze. For my part, I think that the City of Cape May, as the people here delight to call it, is itself a producing district. At all events, the mosquitoes came upon us one night without any warning, and as completely armed as was Minerva when she sprang from the skull of Jupiter. Their weapons of offense are beyond question keen and penetrating, and if they are not as strong on the point of resistance, they are at least wary and elusive. They have brought with them much woe and tribulation, and have, in fact, made swearing popular at Cape May. On the other hand, they have furnished a new occupation for the waiters in the hotels.

You have by this time been made acquainted with the result of the regatta, the disappointment of Monday, the splendid sailing on Tuesday, and the alternations between hope and fear, and the final collapse of Wednesday. In truth, Monday's mishap was felt keenly, and I cannot help thinking that it threw a damper over the regatta in a popular sense. Expectation was on tiptoe, but it cannot maintain that attitude so well as a French *danseuse*, and so it tired and got down on the full flat of its foot. Then it lounged, then it sat down, then it went to bed, and although it awoke tolerably refreshed, it never could get up again to its full altitude. All day long the ocean rolled in long billows, but otherwise its surface was unbroken. There was gloom in the sky, a low bank of dark cloud away upon the north-eastern horizon and a sluggish haze upon the sea. Out of that bank of cloud people said the breeze would come, but it didn't. You have heard of the attempt to start and its failure, and of the long, weary wait at the anchorage. It was truly exasperating. To make matters worse a thin rain began to fall, and by degrees the people cleared away from the beach, and the regatta of Monday came to an inglorious ending. But the committee remained patiently on board the Tallapoosa and said that if a wind came up they would start the race. But the wind was locked up securely in its caverns and it never came near Cape May. It was a pity to see the splendid fleet of yachts in a dead calm. They looked so beautiful, and yet so helpless; so full of power, and yet so inactive. They lay there in the calm and the drizzle the sails flopping lazily against the masts, but there was no motive power, and a race was out of the question. But once on shore matters were more lively. The principal hotels here do all they can to make things brisk. They give hops, receptions, and strike upon every device that can bring Cape May society together. The chief ones are the Stockton Hotel and Congress Hall. President Grant and his family put up at the latter, but the Regatta Committee had its head-quarters at the former; the prizes were distributed there, and most of the yachtsmen were to be found in its precincts. Both had their special festivities in connection with the regatta. Congress Hall went into ecstasies on Monday night, and on Tuesday the Stockton was *en fête*. The display of bunting was something fabulous, and the entire effect was exceedingly pretty. Cape May society thinks a good deal about itself, and during these festivities it was rigidly proper and conservative.

But I should say something of the new religious settlement of Sea Grove, which was visited by President Grant on Monday evening. Cape May being a "city," the citizens speak of their neighbor, Sea Grove, as a village. Well, the description is a pretty correct one, and I should say that the village is likely to thrive rapidly. Business and religion meet here on pretty equal terms, and piety is in no way confronted with poverty. It isn't necessary, after all, that it should go about in sackcloth and ashes; and if one can get to heaven without bearing too much of a cross, the journey is all the more comfortable. The little settlement has been started in the Presbyterian interest, and is likely to turn out a first-rate business investment. Its location is excellent. It is situated on the end of the cape, and it has all the advantages of surf and still bathing. It has grown up with marvelous rapidity. A few months ago there was nothing there but a range of sand-hills, a miniature forest of dwarf pine, and an uninviting-looking tarn or lake; now there is a hotel with excellent accommodation for 300 guests, some thirty cottages, and a pavilion in which the religious services are held, and which corresponds to the Methodist Tabernacle at Sea Cliff, on Long Island Sound. Temperance is one of the prime conditions of sojourn in this interesting community. The echoes of Sea Grove may be aroused by song and jubilation, but they may not be disturbed by the popping of champagne corks. Rye and bourbon are interdicted, and even lager is under ban and anathema. Then such pursuits of the arch-enemy's invention as cards, bowling alleys, billiards, are allowed to come no nearer than the great Gotham, Cape May.

But to return to the regatta. Tuesday dawned in sunshine and promise. It was a perfect day and the yachting was magnificent. It would be hard to bring together a finer fleet of vessels than the thirteen which started. I wonder, however, that our yachting people do not favor more the building of sloops or cutters. They are far better than schooners in sailing close to a wind, and, all things being equal, can usually give them time. Mr. Center's little yacht, the Vindex, which won the sloop race, is a perfect model of an English cutter. She is a beauty, but a large yacht on her model would simply look superb. The new yacht Mohawk, the property of the Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, acquitted herself admirably, and when the breeze freshened outsailed the whole fleet. All the principal yachts, in fact, sailed excellently, and the contest was altogether one of the finest ever witnessed in any water. The regatta was, however marred by the failure of the next day. The offing is now empty, and we are back again to the routine of sea-side life.

A STORY HARD TO CREDIT.

The Cohoes *Bulletin* says there is residing on Harmony street, Cohoes, a man aged seventy-five years, who has not spoken to his wife in twelve years. He has been married fifty years, has an amiable wife and several children and grand-children, and considerable property. The old man and his wife lived together happily until about twelve years ago, when one morning the wife came down stairs and saluted her husband in a gentle manner as was her wont to do, but to her astonishment he made no reply. She spoke to him again and again, but always with the same effect, and ever since that July morning in 1863 the husband has never opened his lips to his wife. He always speaks familiarly with the rest of his family and friends, but on no occasion or under any consideration would he speak one word to his wife. He always treats her with gentleness and kindness, always providing for her wants with the most scrupulous care, but not one word can be coaxed out of his lips to refer to his strange way of treating her. His wife and himself eat at the same table, walk to church side by side, yet not one word has escaped that man's lips for the past twelve years to that woman. His little granddaughter lives with him, and through her he knows his wife's wants, and no request of hers is left unheeded. Several friends of the family have tried repeatedly to fathom his strange action, but they found it impossible to do so.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

SPLENDID CROPS IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS—THE PEOPLE NOT DISCOURAGED—HOW THEY HAVE BEEN BENEFITED—A NEW GROWTH OF RICH GRASSES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMERON, Mo., Monday, July 12, 1875.

Going back over the portions of Missouri and Kansas devastated by the grasshoppers, after an absence of more than three weeks, one cannot but be struck with the wonderful vitality of the people and the remarkable productiveness of the soil. My first visit developed the extent of the ravages and absurdity of the reports that had been sent abroad in relation thereto. My second proved how well energetic effort has been directed in replenishing the waste places, and how well its efforts have been rewarded. Taking the same routes when returning that gave such ample opportunity for observation and information while going, I have found myself among new scenes seemingly created in a day out of the devastation that the hoppers had left behind. Rolling along for miles at a stretch, where four weeks ago the growing fields were eaten off as close as the road-bed of the railroad, there is naught now to be seen but rich fields of moving grain fast pushing on to maturity, and the traveler who had not known of and seen the results of the "hopper raids," would hardly suspect while looking out upon these fields, fresh from a reseeding, that this was the grasshopper region of which such terrible stories had been told.

The results of the replanting have been almost universally successful, and the product of small grains even in the desolated region will be almost certain to yield fully half a crop, while if the corn has no unfavorable weather it will yield fully three-fourths of a crop, with a large increase in the acreage over last year. The heavy rains of the past two weeks have in isolated cases injured the young crops, but generally they have been refreshed and improved by them. Through Upper Kansas and Missouri the rain-fall has been great, doing considerable damage to the railroads in Missouri, but very little to the crops in either State. But the damage to the railways has been much less than reported, and little interruption to travel or traffic has been known. It has seemed to me ever since I have been traveling in this region that there is very little attempt in telling the truth in regard to matters affecting transportation or growing crops, and the wildest rumors take the preference of facts in the reports that go out from this afflicted region. This may, perhaps, be attributed to the grasshopper plague, which has kept these people in a state of excitement that tended to the too rapid multiplication of facts. But the scare is now over; the grasshopper has gone; there is a rapid settling down to practical earnest business, and the most comfortable result that their departure brings is the assurance that there is no fear of their returning again this season or for several seasons yet to come. If they should come again in a few years, the experience of the past two seasons may be useful in directing the movements of agriculturists so as to prevent such damage to the growing crops as has attended their visits the past two Summers. The country, too, will be older then; people will be better able to help themselves and unfortunate neighbors than they are now. There will be less demoralization, because the pests will be better understood, and the means of recuperation from their effects will be more certain, because more intelligently pursued.

As this correspondence has previously declared, "this whole grasshopper business has been badly overdone," and its effect upon the people directly interested has been over-estimated and greatly exaggerated, and this remarkable revival of vegetation, after it had been eaten up, is the best evidence of the truth of that declaration. Few of the Eastern States can show as promising crops as can be seen in this very region which, but a few weeks since, was eaten up by the grasshoppers, and its people declared to be in a state bordering on starvation. In certain localities wheat or other crops may be destroyed in New-York or Virginia by insects of various kinds any season; so in this new country may the grasshopper or chinch-bug destroy the crops in certain localities at any time, but there is not likely to be much worse devastation in one place than the other in equally favorable seasons. One of the strangest results of the grasshopper ravages is the new growth of rich grasses which are springing up rapidly and attaining a fine growth upon the fields where the vegetation was supposed to have been killed. Some call them a new buffalo grass, while others declare that it is a genuine blue grass. Whatever kind it may prove to be, it is evidently a rich and nutritious food for cattle, and will go a long way to make up for the loss of the first-growth clover and timothy which was destroyed by the hoppers. Surely, in this country they are having a literal illustration of Sterne's saying, that "the Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

CROP REPORTS.

THE ADVICES FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST.

The advance sheets of the crop reports furnished by the commercial agency of McKillop & Sprague give advices to the 14th inst. as follows:

We this week summarize reports from nearly 200 different points, the majority of them being in the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, and Illinois. The others are scattering, being chiefly made up of further advices from places previously reported.

Tennessee reports are highly favorable of all crops, except fruit, which is in many places a failure and in none a good average. The cotton-growing portions of the State report the crop backward, but in good condition and promising well. In the region known as the Upper Cumberland Valley our advices state the promise is "the most abundant harvest with which our people have been blessed in many years. Some think that, with a continuance of favorable weather, the corn and tobacco crops will double anything done in any year since the close of the war." The area under cultivation has been increased in almost every county of which we have had a report, and in every case the report is—Excellent crops, especially of corn and tobacco, may be expected. The wheat crop has been harvested, and the quantity and quality exceed an average. One correspondent writes: "Peace and plenty, and a general recuperation from effect of 'hard times' in prospect." Another writes: "There is a better feeling among parties generally. Free labor is becoming every year more reliable and satisfactory."

Kentucky advices of the fruit crop are quite unfavorable. A few counties report a light crop of wheat, and some think that in portions of the State so much rain has fallen as to endanger the corn. Otherwise that crop promises a large yield. In central and southern sections of the State the reports are very encouraging. Some portions of the State suffered last year from drought, but those portions this year promise, with rare exceptions, the best crops in many years. The reports for the State seem to be for all cereals a full average, while favorable weather would raise corn largely above an average.

Iowa produces chiefly wheat, corn, and oats, and the prospects for heavy crops of these were never better than they have been up to a very recent date. Heavy and continued rains have been falling for the past ten or twelve days, over at least half of the State, and the farmers are becoming alarmed. The ground was very dry when the rain commenced, but should fine dry weather set in now, the crops would be luxuriant. Should the rain continue, however, ten or fifteen days longer, the damage would be considerable. Only two counties, Chickasaw and Fremont, send absolutely unfavorable reports. In the latter, high winds, grasshoppers, hail, and rain have injured the crops forty to fifty per cent.

Illinois reports a good deal of rain recently in some portions of the State, which have prevented farmers cultivating the corn as much as they desired. The consequence is it has become somewhat weedy. Corn having brought a good price last year, farmers have planted largely this year, and should the fine weather which has begun continue a couple of weeks, the yield of the State will be above an average. The wheat cutting is about over, and though some was cut in the rain, the weather having cleared up it will be saved in good condition, and will be a good crop. Fruit, all over the State, is deficient. Oats harvested and a full crop. Jefferson, Randolph, Hamilton, and some other counties advise that the wheat harvest is over and the crop the finest ever raised. Hay throughout the State more than a full crop. From some few places the report of the wheat crop is not favorable, but this is more than compensated by the very large crops in other sections.

From Mississippi the reports of the cotton crop continue favorable. The corn crop is now made, and is the best for many years.

From Alabama the advices are equally favorable, except that in some places long-continued dry weather has shortened the crops to some extent. With the exception named, the prospects of the State are better than for many years.

From Nebraska and Colorado we learn that everything looks splendid since the grasshoppers left. The corn planted after the exodus is doing finely, and if frosts do not come earlier than usual, the evil result of the plague will not be one-fourth what was anticipated.

From Texas we are advised the grain crops continue to maintain all the "great expectations" which were entertained regarding the yield, and shipments have already been made to the coast and to Missouri. From Ellis County we learn the "web-worm" is damaging the young cotton, but this is the only county in the State from which damage to the cotton crop is reported.

THE BEECHER CASE.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF IT.

THE MOVEMENT HEADED BY REV. DR. PARKER, OF THE CITY TEMPLE—THE SYMPATHY EXPRESSED AN UNEXPLAINED PHENOMENON—OPINION OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The London *Times* of July 6 has the following: On Sunday evening a very curious incident occurred at the City Temple in reference to the Beecher trial. At the close of a sermon from Acts xx., 37, on the sympathy and affection due from all Christians to faithful ministers, Dr. Parker adverted to the case of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, of whom he spoke as the most cruelly wronged and persecuted man alive. When on his travels in the United States he had been most warmly received by the Plymouth Church and its Pastor, and, having read all the evidence presented at the late protracted trial, had arrived at the above conclusion. One bright feature in the melancholy affair had been the loyalty with which Mr. Beecher's flock had stuck to their calumniated Pastor throughout his six months' fiery ordeal. He could not help thinking that they should send both minister and people a kindly message, and he had drawn up the following telegram, which he hoped they would authorize him to forward:

"*To Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Columbia street, Brooklyn:*

The congregation assembled this Sabbath evening in the City Temple, London, enthusiastically responds to Dr. Parker's request to telegraph fraternal greetings to the Pastor and congregation of Plymouth Church. It assures Mr. Beecher of its continued confidence and love, and thanks his noble people for upholding him so steadfastly in the time of his great affliction."

Mr. Parker suggested that as the most demonstrative way of declaring their assent, those who agreed with him should rise from their seats. On this appeal the whole congregation stood up, and the message was accordingly dispatched. Yesterday at noon Dr. Parker met at the vestry of the City Temple Revs. Dr. Allon and Raleigh, in conference with whom the following address to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was drawn up, and now lies there for signature until Friday next inclusive:

"We, the undersigned Congregational ministers, resident in London and the neighborhood, desire, in view of the trial through which he has passed, to convey to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher the strongest assurance of our continued confidence and unabated love. Having watched the progress of the late trial with the gravest anxiety, as one affecting the most sacred interests of the Church of Christ throughout the world, we unfeignedly and heartily thank Almighty God that we are enabled thus to put on record an expression of judgment and feeling so entirely favorable to the Christian character of our honored brother, whom we now affectionately commend to the protection and blessing of our common Lord."

Last evening Dr. Parker received by Atlantic cable the following telegram:

"Plymouth Church returns grateful thanks for the noble sympathy of yourself and congregation. Read, in our behalf, the 124th Psalm."

A leading article in the *Times* runs as follows:

"Some proceedings at the 'City Temple,' which we report this morning, suggest curious reflections. Plymouth Church, of which Mr. Henry Ward Beecher is the Pastor, and the City Temple, over which Dr. Parker presides, are allied in their ecclesiastical organization; but the alliance seems to extend much further than could have been anticipated. We need not enter particularly into the history of the trial which has just been brought to an ineffectual conclusion in New-York. Substantially, Mr. Beecher was placed on his defense on a charge of having committed adultery with the wife of Mr. Tilton, one of the members of his congregation. It can hardly be said that he has been acquitted, for the jury have been discharged without giving a verdict, nine of them, it is said, being in his favor and three being adverse to him. Such a result amounts to the useful Scotch verdict of "Not proven;" but the world will be glad to draw the more favorable conclusion with respect to the specific accusation against Mr. Beecher. Independently, however, of this issue, the trial has furnished a most singular revelation of the habits and proceedings of the Pastor and congregation of Plymouth Church. For no less than six months the American newspapers have been reporting evidence respecting the relations of Mr. Beecher to some members of his congregation which would, to say the least, not be deemed wholesome reading by the English public. The strangest part of this evidence, moreover, has been furnished by Mr. Beecher himself. He has depicted the affection which subsisted between himself and a female member of his flock as so remarkably warm that it is certainly not surprising it should have been misunderstood by the lady's husband. Mr. Beecher, it is well known, has a very strong way of expressing himself in the pulpit, and he describes himself as carrying the same warmth of imagination into the regions of social intercourse. It is not surprising a jury should have been unable to come to a conclusion respecting him, for his own counsel could only explain some of his letters to Mr. Tilton on the ground that his habits of expression were so singularly vehement that no ordinary interpretation could be placed upon them. But Mr. Beecher was not alone in this remarkable series of revelations. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, with whom he had long been on terms of a similarly superhuman friendship, exhibited not less extraordinary characteristics, and nothing so unaccountable, on any customary supposition as the relations of these three personages has ever been seen even in America. The society, in fact, amid which Mr. Beecher moved in Plymouth Church is evidently one of those eccentricities of humanity which may be quite harmless in a country with so many safety-valves as America, but which would run considerable risks in this country of offending against the practical view we take of one or two of the simpler commandments, as well as of the customary proprieties of life.

Of those proprieties, as every one is aware, none are such jealous guardians as the English Nonconformists. They boast of being the true collateral heirs of the old Puritanism, and they maintain many of the stringent prejudices which those severe Christians enforced and practiced. The clergy and people of the Church of England are in their eyes a lax and worldly race, and they, no doubt, fail, as a rule, to rise to the strict standard of their Nonconformist rivals. The Ritualists have, perhaps, done something to redress the balance, but there is often a sad worldliness in the aspect of a clergyman as compared with that of a dissenting minister. But besides this a congregation like that of the City Temple is recruited from what is, no doubt, the most consciously respectable class in London. The successful member of the middle class who sits under Dr. Parker, and supports the "Church" with virtuous munificence, is probably the strictest representative of propriety in the British Empire. The code of things which he may do or not do is understood with the strictest rigidity. It is a code which varies, perhaps, with different congregations; but it has one cardinal principle—that of avoiding everything which is not obviously moral in appearance. If, in short, in anything but the mere form of organization, one had wished to find a contrast to the society of Plymouth Church, it would have been in the City Temple. We can only regard, therefore, as an unexplained phenomenon the scene which occurred on Sunday evening, and the proceedings, under Dr. Parker's superintendence, which are now on foot. On Sunday, at the close of a sermon on the sympathy and affection due from all Christians to faithful ministers, Dr. Parker spoke of Mr. Beecher, and described him as "the most cruelly-wronged and persecuted man alive." He has read—and we sincerely commiserate him—all the evidence presented at the trial, and he has come to this strong conclusion. The only bright feature he can see in the affair is the loyalty with which Mr. Beecher's flock have adhered to their Pastor, and hung upon his ministrations during the course of the revelations we have described. Nothing can seem more beautiful to Dr. Parker than the overflowing platonic affection which animated Mr. Beecher toward Mrs. Tilton, and which seems to be the inspiring impulse in Plymouth Church Society. Dr. Parker's enthusiasm could not wait for the cold light of morning, but he invited the members of his congregation who sympathized with him to stand up, and thus to testify their approbation of a telegram which he had already drawn up. It announced to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher that the congregation then assembled in the City Temple "enthusiastically" responded to Dr. Parker's proposal to telegraph fraternal greetings. It assured Mr. Beecher of its continued confidence and love, and thanked his "noble people" for upholding him so steadfastly. But Dr. Parker seems not alone among independent ministers in this enthusiasm. It is said that Dr. Allon and Dr. Raleigh, two scarcely less distinguished ministers, met him yesterday in the vestry of his "Temple," and drew up in conference an address, which is to lie there for signature, expressed in terms of still more ardent fraternity. They convey to him the assurance of "their continued confidence and unabated love." They have, indeed, watched the trial with the gravest anxiety; but they are unfeignedly and heartily thankful at being enabled to record an expression of judgment and feeling entirely favorable to their honored brother, whom they affectionately commend to the divine protection.

There is so much love and affection throughout these proceedings that it would, perhaps, be out of place to judge them by the colder light of reason. We suppose there must be some way of understanding Mr. Beecher and his congregation which is only open to those who are familiar with the particular form of ecclesiastical mystery which Dr. Parker and his friends on both sides of the Atlantic represent. But we cannot help thinking such "noble sympathy" a little liable to be misinterpreted, and that it might, with advantage to Mr. Beecher himself have been expressed with a little more discrimination. The Plymouth Church, in their telegram of "grateful thanks," recommend to Dr. Parker's flock a perusal of the 124th Psalm, in which Mr. Beecher's soul is very appropriately described as escaping like a bird out of the snare of the fowler. But a little caution for the future would have been very much in place. We must own we cannot raise ourselves to the "enthusiasm" of these English Congregationalists, and there is a "nobility" about their gratitude which it requires a Plymouth Church congregation to appreciate. We cannot suppose for a moment that such respectable persons approve the Neoplatonic mode of indulging affections, and we recoil from imagining the consequences of Dr. Parker yielding to any such sympathetic impulses toward his female admirers. We can understand their being glad that a minister of their communion should have rebutted the gravest moral charge which could be brought against him. But this "entirely favorable" view of the "Christian character" of their "honored brother" reveals a depth of enthusiastic fellow-feeling which, to say the least, would not have been anticipated in such sober persons. We strongly advise them, however, to abstain from any further sermons on the subject, or they will be surely in danger of being misunderstood by the colder temperament of the British public.

NEW COTTON.

SALE OF THE FIRST FIVE BALES AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 16.—Five bales of new cotton, received from the Rio Grande, were disposed of as follows: One bale, classed good middling, good staple, sold at auction at 17½ cents, and was shipped to St. Louis; one bale, classed middling, good staple, sold at auction at fifteen cents, and was shipped to E. R. Robertson & Co., of New-York; one bale of strict good middling, fine staple, was consigned to Woodward & Stillman, of New-York; one bale was consigned to Maimtel & Boges, of St. Louis, and one bale was consigned to J. M. Parker, of Mobile.

THE FIRST BALE AT GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 16.—The first bale of new cotton was received to-day from Brownsville. It weighed 438 pounds, was classed good middling, and was sold to James Buckley, of New-Orleans, for twenty-eight cents per pound. It was shipped by express to Moody & Jamison, of New-York.

ARRIVALS AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 16.—The trains this evening were crowded. Among the prominent arrivals at the West End Hotel were Gov. Davis, of Minnesota; Senator Sherman, Bishop James Milton, A. Sanford, Hon. George P. Fisher, Hon. S. S. Cox, Judge Noah, Dr. Sims, of New-York; District Attorney Harrington, of Washington, D. C.; Chief Engineer King, United States Navy; Dr. P. H. Petersen, of New-Orleans; Hon. George Maury, Hon. R. W. Woolley, of Tennessee; Judge Fullerton, Francis Skiddy, of New-York. At the Ocean Hotel—Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia; Gen. G. B. Dandy, Harry Harley, J. B. Prentess, Gen. Robins, United States Army; Hon. Robert Hendrick and Judge Cooper, of New-York; Col. Seymour and Judge John F. Mason, of Brooklyn.

The pigeon-shooting match for the championship of Long Branch was postponed until next Monday on account of the weather.

ALBANY BROKERS ARRESTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—William H. Squires, of the firm of T. W. Squires & Son, brokers of this city, also Charles W. Squires, son of T. W. Squires, were arrested here this evening by Under Sheriff Kiernan, upon orders issued by Judge Learned and Recorder Green. The complaint in the case of William H. Squires was made by James Kidd, of this city, one of his customers, and that of Charles W. Squires at the instance of Edwin H. King. They were both committed to jail in default of bail, the former in the sum of $4,500, and the latter $3,600. William H. Squires has just returned from Europe. His father, the head of the firm, is in Europe and is expected back in September. William claims that he can establish the fact by New-York brokers that all their transactions were legitimately and honestly conducted, and that all deposits alleged to have been made in New-York by their house were made.

ROBBERY IN A PITTSBURG HOTEL.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 16.—While the family of John S. Hays were at dinner at the Monongahela House to-day their rooms were entered and some $2,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry were stolen. Suspicion points to a stranger who was stopping at the hotel, and who has disappeared.

A TRAMP'S REVENGE.

CONCORD, N. H., July 16.—Hon. William A. Foster, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of this State, while riding in a Pullman car from Boston to Concord, last evening, was shot in the right arm through an open window as the train was passing Merrimac Station. The shot was, doubtless, fired by a tramp in revenge for being put off the cars the night before.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations: Ophir, 47¾; Mexican, 19⅝; Gould and Curry, 16⅝; Best and Belcher, 46¼; Savage, 101; Chollar, 75; Hale and Norcross, 38½; Crown Point, 23¾; Yellow Jacket, 85½; Imperial, 8⅝; Empire, 6¾; Kentuck, 14⅝; Alpha, 19½; Belcher, 27¾; Confidence, 24¾; Consolidated Virginia, 305⅛; Bullion, 47½; Overman, 65; Union, 7¼; Julia, 15⅛; Caledonia, 19½.

Consumption,

The scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

RAVENSWOOD, West Va.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Sir: For the last year I have been using your GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited: at that time I was very bad, not able to sit up much; was suffering greatly with my throat; was getting blind; had a dry cough and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the DISCOVERY and am almost well.

KATE T. WARDNER.

A son of Mr. J. H. Meseck, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of consumption by Dr. Pierce's GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY—so says Mr. C. B. Canfield, editor of the Chatham *Courier*.

S. R. Eglar, druggist, of West Union, Ohio, writes to state that Dr. Pierce's GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY has effected a wonderful cure of consumption in his neighborhood.

Asthma.—"The tortures and agonies I endured for six years none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.

THOMAS BRANIGAN, No. 127 West 27th st."

Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

The Ladies' Pronunciamento!

While protesting against all the old worthless dentifrices now in the market, the ladies, with one consent, have adopted the SOZODONT as the one thing needful to insure the integrity of the teeth and a fragrant breath.

The Store of Thomas F. Hays, No. 77 University place, was saved from burglars on Sunday night last by HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway.

Cancer

Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

Everdell, Principal Office 302 Broadway. Wedding and Visiting Cards, Engraving and Printing of every description. Established 1840.

The Peruvian Syrup being free from alcohol, its energizing effects are not followed by reaction.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.

Neat and portable as a tooth brush.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—MORRELL.—By Rev. Dr. A. G. Mercer, JOHN G. JOHNSON to Mrs. IDA MORRELL, youngest daughter of the late Col. John Hare Powel, of Philadelphia.

TOMKINS—CUTTER.—On Wednesday, July 14, at St. Peter's Church, Cambridgeport, Mass., by Rev. E. M. Gushee, Rector, Rev. FLOYD WILLIAMS TOMKINS, Jr., of Rutherford Park, N. J., to ANN MARIA GRANT, only daughter of the late Samuel L. Cutter, of Cambridgeport.

DIED.

ALLEN.—June 24, 1875, in Paris, of cholera infantum, MARY MONCRIEF, daughter of Horatio Moncrief and Mary Bell Allen, of New-York, aged 8 months and 14 days.

☞ Philadelphia and Charleston papers please copy.

BURHANS.—At Warrensburg, Warren County, N. Y., July 16, B. P. BURHANS, aged 76 years.

GIBBS.—At Long Branch, on Wednesday evening, July 14, JAMES GIBBS, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Murphy, No. 38 East 39th st., on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

HAYES.—On Thursday morning, July 15, of Bright's disease, PETER P. HAYES, eldest son of Charles and Susan Hayes, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, F. R. Wood, No. 345 West 19th st., on Saturday, July 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HODENPYL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 15, LOUIS A. HODENPYL, aged 9 years, son of Anthony J. G. and Elizabeth Hodenpyl.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HODGSDON.—On Friday, July 16, after a short illness, GEORGE HODGSDON, President of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 425 Cumberland st., corner of Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

HUTCHEON.—On Friday, 16th inst., at her residence, No. 138½ Dean st., Brooklyn, CATHARINE W. HUTCHEON, wife of Hugh Hutcheon, in the 35th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, July 15, GIDEON LEE KNAPP, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 6 East 37th st., Monday, the 19th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

LYON.—At Yonkers, EBENEZER LYON, suddenly, of apoplexy, July 15, 7 A. M., in the 84th year of his age. Funeral from the residence of Andrew Archbald, on Warburton av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, at 12 M. Carriages in waiting for 10:30 train from 30th st. and 11 o'clock train from 42d st.

McKINLEY.—On Thursday morning, July 15, Mrs. MARGARET McKINLEY, relict of Andrew McKinley, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 324 West 55th st., on Saturday at 1 o'clock.

NEWTON.—At Hempstead, Long Island, Friday, July 16, ELIZABETH E., wife of J. W. Newton, and daughter of Bernardus and Elizabeth Ann Hendrickson.

Relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents on Monday afternoon, July 19, at 2 o'clock.

SHAW.—At Astoria, on Friday, July 16, 1875, ELIZABETH VAN ANTWERP, widow of the late William Shaw, in the 90th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Benner, on Sunday, July 18, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

STEELE.—At Trumbull, Conn., FLORENCE WHITMORE, youngest child of Henry S. and Azelia W. Steele.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, Franklin G. Whitmore, Esq., Trumbull, on Friday, 16th inst., at 4 P. M. Remains will be interred at Green-Wood.

STILWELL.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday afternoon, July 14, JOHN M., son of John Stilwell, in his 32d year.

Funeral from the Reformed Church on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 2 o'clock train from 42d st., Grand Central Depot.

SANFORD.—On Tuesday, 13th inst., at the residence of her mother, on Flushing Bay, Long Island, Miss SUSAN BONTECOU, eldest daughter of Harriet and the late Menemon Sanford.

Funeral will take place from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Saturday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

TIBBITS.—In the City of Troy, N. Y., on Friday morning, July 16, at the residence of her father, John L. G. Knox, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of C. E. Dudley Tibbits, in the 34th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Troy, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

TOOKER.—On Friday morning, July 16, BESSIE, infant daughter of Charles P. and Emma Tooker.

The friends and relatives of her parents and those of her grandfather, Richard Burnton, are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 92 4th av., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

WEYMAN.—On Thursday, July 15, EDMUND H. WEYMAN, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 37 West 37th st., on Saturday, July 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

YOUNGS.—At Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Wednesday morning, July 14, CORNELIA TOWNSEND, wife of David J. Youngs, and daughter of Dr. James C. Townsend, in the 51st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Train leaves Hunter's Point for Syosset at 10 A. M., returning at 5:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. WINSLOW AGAIN.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 16, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	29	Spirits Turp., bbls	508
Beans, bbls	7	Stearine, pks	51
Bees-wax, pks	2	Sugar, bbls	368
Flour, bbls	12,754	Butter, pks	2,177
Wheat, bushels	87,232	Cheese, pks	14,914
Corn, bushels	66,489	Beef, pks	118
Oats, bushels	46,484	Pork, pks	115
Cotton, bales	345	Cut-meats, pks	812
Copper, bbls	248	Lard, tcs	20
Copper, cakes	320	Spelter, pcs	527
Eggs, bbls	1,052	Starch, pks	1,260
Grease, pks	50	Sumac, bags	70
Hops, bales	13	Tea, pks	3,359
Hides, No	246	Tallow, pks	201
Hides, bales	18	Tobacco, hhds	403
Leather, sides	5,484	Tobacco, pks	341
Pea-nuts, bags	178	Wool, bales	359
Resin, bbls	1,916	Whisky, bbls	238

ASHES—Have been very quiet at unchanged prices. Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $8 ⅌ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in request in a jobbing way and is quoted steady at from 32½c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The movements in this line are yet quite moderate, the inquiry for goods suited to the Fall trade not having increased materially, while the call for Summer styles is confined to odd lots wanted to meet urgent requirements in the retail way. The available supplies are moderate; manufacturers are working with unusual reserve, and no disposition is apparent to press really desirable goods on the market, either in the regular way or through the auction-rooms. The outlook, on the whole, is deemed encouraging. The demand for finishing goods is somewhat brisker, and a more confident temper is manifested by holders.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firm, but has been very quiet in the local market; offerings much lighter, and holders confident. At Baltimore further sales have been reported of 5,000 bags by the Suwanee on private terms; 2,461 bags by the Mimosa at 18¼c.; and 717 bags by the Grey Eagle at 18½c., gold. Other kinds have been in moderate request at steady rates. Quotations as in our last.

COTTON—Has further declined ⅛c. ⅌ lb. for early delivery on a very light business, chiefly for spinning. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 509 bales, (of which 195 bales were on last evening,) including 50 bales to shippers, and 459 bales to spinners....The dealings for forward delivery have been quite extensive, but with continued urgency in the offerings, in view of the unfavorable Liverpool advices, prices again receded 1-16c. ⅌ lb., closing weak. Considerable purchases, to cover outstanding contracts, were reported on the basis of the reduced figures. The main dealings were in options for August, September, and November. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 39,500 bales, (of which 6,300 bales were on last evening and 33,200 bales were to-day,) with 4,200 bales more at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 14 25-32c.@14 13-16c.; August, 14 27-32c. @14⅞c.; September, 14 17-32c.@14 9-16c.; October, 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; November, 14 1-16c.; December, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; January, 14 7-32c. @14¼c.; February, 14 7-16c.; March, 14 19-32c.@14⅝c.; April, 14 25-32c. @14 13-16c.; May, 15c.; June, 15 3-16c. ⅌ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 243 bales, including 178 bales by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 684 bales, against 690 bales same day last week, and for the week, 4,018 bales, against 6,569 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,448,036 bales, against 3,742,686 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 8,717 bales; to the Continent, 7,254 bales. Stock in New-York, 82,633 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 143,083 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Good Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Fair	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been again in brisk request, and quoted up fully 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. The business has been mainly in lines of shipping Extras, within the range of $5 75@$6 25, mostly at $6 for very good, largely to arrive within the next three or four weeks. Superfine brands have also been fairly active, mostly at from $5 @$5 25 ⅌ bbl. Trade and family Extras have been held higher and offered less freely, but have been rather moderately dealt in. The unusual buoyancy in Wheat tended to strengthen the views of holders, who were not offering supplies with much urgency in any instance. The sales since our last have been 24,700 bbls. of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4 60@ $4 90; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 50@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$6 for lines; very good to very fancy do., $6@$6 75; City Mills Extra at $5 85@$7 50, chiefly at $6 50@$6 85 for the West Indies; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$6; very good to very fancy do., $6@$6 50; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 50@$6 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, for shipment, $6 25@$7, and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 16,150 bbls. shipping Extras on the basis of our advanced quotations, of which were 3,500 bbls. Milwaukee shipping Extra, 3,500 bbls. very good Extra State, and 4,000 bbls. very good Extra Western, for shipment, to arrive within three or four weeks, all at $6 ⅌ bbl....Southern Flour has been again quoted firmer and in good demand; offerings much lighter. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$5 35 for Superfine; $5 45@$6 45 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 50@$8 35 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been in more demand within the range of from $4 60@$5 75 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales, 500 bbls., chiefly at $5 60@$5 75 for Superfine, the latter rate for choice, with up to $6 for fancy.... Corn-meal has been in more demand at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales, 2,400 bbls., at from $3 80@ $4 35 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $3 90@ $4 15 for Jersey, and $4 85 for Brandywine, the latter subsequently held as high as $5 ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Trade has been on a moderate scale in this line, with values ruling essentially unaltered. Sales, 1,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 25; 900 half-bxs. Valencia do., 10c.; 320 bbls. Currants, 6⅜c.; 350 cases Sardines at 14c.@14½c. for quarter-bxs., and 40 cks. Turkey Prunes, 7¾c.@8¼c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been very freely dealt in again to-day, and prices have further advanced 2c.@3c. a bushel. The export inquiry has been quite brisk, stimulated by the reports of unfavorable weather and higher and excited markets in Europe, especially on the Continent. The offerings for prompt delivery have been light. The business has been largely in supplies to arrive about the close of this month and early in August. The market closed strong and buoyant for prime Spring, here and to arrive. Winter Wheat has been inactive, having been held much above the views of buyers in view of the meagre offerings and the buoyancy in the better qualities of Spring Wheat. The somewhat easier range of berth freights by steam for Liverpool favored the export movement. Sales have been reported for early delivery since our last of 181,000 bushels (part from store and to arrive soon) at $1 34@$1 37 for about fair to prime No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 37 for Minnesota, afloat, closing with $1 38 reported as bid, and up to $1 40 asked, for choice; $1 32@$1 33 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car lots, with $1 33 bid and $1 35 asked for prime afloat; $1 30@$1 32 for No. 2 North-west Spring, mostly at $1 31@$1 32, afloat, and $1 30 in store; $1 29@$1 31 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, closing at $1 31 for strictly prime; $1 25@$1 37 for ungraded Spring; $1 39@$1 42 for Amber Western; $1 40@$1 46 for fair ordinary to choice White Western, and $1 36@$1 39 for Red Western. And for forward delivery, sales and resales have been reported of 176,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring, to arrive in July and first half of August, at $1 37@$1 38, mainly at $1 37, though closing with $1 38 reported as bid for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, deliverable first half of August; 216,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive in July and first half of August, at $1 32@ $1 33, mostly at $1 32; 50,000 bushels ungraded Spring, about equal to No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive from the canal, at $1 32; 32,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, to arrive within two weeks, at $1 31, and 176,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive in July and August, at $1 29½@$1 30 ⅌ bushel....New Corn has been quite active at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, with a fair proportion of the dealings reported as for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 127,000 bushels at 80c.@85c. for very poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 83½c.@ 85½c. for about fair to choice sailing vessel do. do., mostly at 83½c.@84½c. for fair to very good, afloat; 85c.@86c. for new Yellow Western; 76c.@78c. for heated new Mixed Western, in store and afloat. And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 10,000 bushels strictly prime new Mixed Western, last ten days of July, at 85c., and 50,000 bushels do., September option, at 85c....Old Corn wholly nominal....Rye firm, but quiet; quoted at $1 10 for State, afloat.... Barley nominal....Of Barley-malt, further sales have been reported of 6,000 bushels fair Western at $1 55, on time; and a small lot of two-rowed State at $1 45, cash; market steady.... Oats have been in light demand generally, yet without important change as to values. The local trade call has been comparatively limited; sales have been reported, since our last, of 47,000 bushels at 60c.@62c. for Mixed Western, mostly at 61c.@61½c. for car lots; with 61c. old, and up to 63c. asked, for strictly prime Chicago, afloat; 61½c.@ 65½c. for White Western, car lots; 61½c. for Mixed Canada, (14,000 bushels,) afloat; 65½c. for White, and 61½c. for Mixed State, (to the extent of 11,000 bushels.) ....A moderate inquiry prevails for Feed in a jobbing way, within the range of $19 50@$30 as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@ $30 for Rye Feed and Mill-stuff; $23 50@$25 for 60 lb., and $19 75@$20 50 for Bran, ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been selling rather slowly, with shipping grades quoted at from 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been quite dull, within the range of from 55c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@60c., ⅌ 100 lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been inquired for to a fair extent at firm prices; market otherwise without important movements....Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9½c.@9¾c.; Calcutta Bags, 12c.; Domestic Cloth, 13c.@13¼c. Sales have been reported of 2,125 rolls Domestic Cloth, here and in Boston, at 13c.@13¼c.

HEMP—Has been in very moderate request at about former figures. Of Jute, 100 bales sold on private terms. And of Jute Butts, 200 bales at 2⅞c., and at Boston, 1,097 bales at 2⅞c., currency. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; Sisal at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ⅌ ton; Jute, 3½c.@6½c.; Jute Butts, 2⅞c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Movements in this line are on a very limited scale, though the offerings of stock are liberal, and the advantage as to prices is, in most instances, in favor of purchasers, influenced, to some extent, by the lower range of gold. Sales, 500 Rio Grande, 20½c., gold, four months; 300 Wet-salted Texas, 750 City Cow Slaughters, 1,225 Green-salted Texas, and 700 Central American on private terms.

HONEY—Has been in light demand, but quoted steady since our last, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 70c.@74c., and Cuba, in bond, at 77½c.@80c., gold, ⅌ gallon.

HOPS—A fair movement has been reported, brewers buying more freely, with prices, however, quoted unsettled. We quote: New-York, about fair to choice, new, 25c.@33c.; Eastern, new, 22c.@30c.; Western, new, 22c.@30c.; Yearlings, 15c.@20c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; California, 25c.@30c. ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of domestic have been 210 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 42,880 bales, against 22,941 bales same time last year. Exports this week, none, and since Sept. 1, 15,688 bales. Mr. Wells says that "crop advices continue favorable from every district of the Union, and, although farmers complained of a backward Spring, the fine growing weather of late has brought the vine to as forward a state of maturity as could be wished, and if the prospects continue as favorable as now, we shall grow a larger crop than has been produced for several years past. The prospects in England and in Continental Europe are fully as encouraging for a large yield as here."

LEATHER—With fair receipts from the tanneries, and a comparatively moderate inquiry from nearly all sources for supplies, the market for Sole rules weak within the range of quotations given in our last. Manufacturers have been operating reservedly at current rates. The export movement has been up to a fair average, mostly for Liverpool and a few Continental ports. Upper Leather is in comparatively slack demand and somewhat depressed in price. The main call is for the more desirable qualities of stock in the rough and for imported Calf-skins, which latter are available at comparatively very low figures. Morocco Leather is attracting more attention, but is without improvement as to values. City Harness Leather is selling moderately at about previous figures. Country produce is moving slowly and is unsettled in price.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been moderately sought at former quotations. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 22¾c.@23c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 150,000 lb....Copper products have been in slack request, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c., Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ⅌ lb.... Pig-iron has been generally inactive, with American quoted weaker and Scotch held with a fair show of firmness. Sales, 500 tons No. 2 American at $25.... Wrought Scrap Iron has been in more request, and 500 tons have been sold, on private terms. Iron Rails have been in some demand at about late figures. Market otherwise dull. We quote Eglinton Pig nominal at $29 50@ $31; Glengarnock, $32; Coltness, $31@$32; Gartsherrie, $31@$32; No. 1 American Pig, $26@$27; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $22@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free; American Rails, $48@$50, at works; Old Rails, $26@$27; Wrought Scrap, $28@ $33, from ship and yard, ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been inactive, with foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 87½; American Pig at $5 90@$6, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9½c....Spelter has been very quiet within the range of from $7 25@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $7 50@$7 50 for domestic....American Steel has been dull and nominal at from 9c.@16c., currency, ⅌ lb.; English do., 6¼c.@17c., gold, ⅌ lb....Regulus Antimony has been slow of sale and quoted at 13c.@ 13¼c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c.@12¾c., gold, for American....Shot in some request at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb....Tin has been quoted rather weak, on sales of only 300 slabs Straits at 18¾c., gold; 250 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $8 25; 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne and 750 bxs. Coke on private terms. We quote: Straits at 18¾c.@18⅞c.; English at 18¾c.@19c.; Refined at 19c.; and Banca at 23c.@23½c., gold; and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 12½@$8 50; I. C. Coke, $6 50@$7; Charcoal Terne, $7 50@$8; Coke Terne, $6 50@$7, gold....Zinc has been very quiet within the range of from 8½c.@8⅝c., gold.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been in less request, for Refining, as well as for jobbing purposes. Refining grades have been offered with reserve at the late advance, on the basis of which buyers have been unwilling to operate. An invoice of 58 hhds. and 18 bbls. St. Croix was disposed of on private terms. Of the late arrivals no further invoices have been reported as marketed; a few have been or are being stored. The jobbing trade has been very light in both Foreign and New-Orleans within the previous range. We quote: Porto Rico at 38c.@50c.; Barbados, 39c.@42c.; Demerara, 35c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 36c.@40c.; do., refining grades, 33½c.@34c., asked, for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, nominal; St. Croix, 37c.@42c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@72c. for prime to choice, and up to 74c. for fancy....Syrups have been in light demand, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 38c.@58c., and Molasses do., 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime ⅌ gallon. ....Sugar-house Molasses has been moderately inquired for, and quoted at from 20c.@21c. for hhds., and 23c.@ 24c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after and quoted at from $1 70@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 90@$2 35 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 25 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales, 100 bbls. Strained at $1 70; 100 bbls. No. 1 to Pale at $3@$5. And at Wilmington, 3,700 bbls. Strained, for shipment to the Continent, at $1 50, with freight at 4s....Tar has been quiet, with Washington quoted at $2 37½ ⅌ bbl.; City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in light request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 31¼c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 115 bbls.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been quiet but quoted steady. Linseed has been in rather more request within our range. Lard, Red, and Olive Oils in moderate jobbing demand. Cotton-seed, Menhaden, and Palm Oils without notable activity. We quote: Crude Whale, 60c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@72c.; Bleached do., 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 55 @$1 60; Unbleached Sperm, $1 80@$1 92½; Bleached Sperm, $1 85@$1 97½; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 10 for good to prime, and 85c.@87½c. for No. 1; Red Oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 70c.@73c.; Linseed-oil, 60c.@63c., in cks. and bbls., for large and small lots; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20 in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 35c.@38c. for Sound Oil; Bleached do., 45c. @50c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 46c.@48c.; Yellow do., 60c. @65c.; Refined Yellow, 70c.@72½c.; and White, 72½c. @75c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@42c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@95c.; Cod, 63c.@ 70c.; Neats-foot, 82½c.@$1 30; Rape-seed Oil, $1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10¾c.@13½c.; Tanners' Oil, 40c.@43c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been more active, but quoted lower on the basis of 5c.@5⅛c. in bulk, for early delivery, with sales of 4,000 bbls.; and 8¼c.@8⅜c. in shipping order....Refined has been more freely dealt in for early delivery, but quoted easier on the basis of 11c.@11⅛c., with sales of 25,000 bbls.; and, for forward delivery at 11c.@11⅛c....Refined, in cases, 16c. @17½c....Naphtha, 8⅞c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 10¾c.@ 11c. Sales, 5,000 bbls., late August, at 10¾c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 10⅞c. @11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer on a moderate movement for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 330 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 25 @$20 50, nearly all at $20 25; small lots of Prime Mess at $19, and 250 bbls. Extra Prime on private terms, quoted at $16....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 3,250 bbls. new Western Mess, August option, at $20 10@$20 20, closing at $20 20 asked, and 750 bbls. do., September option, at $20 20@ $20 35, closing at $20 30@$20 35....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, with City quoted at 9½c.@ 10c. for heavy to light weights ⅌ lb....City Cut-meats have been moderately active at full previous prices, with sales reported of 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 11½c.@12c.; 5,000 lb. Smoking Bellies at 13¼c.; 20 bxs. Rib Bellies, 15 lb., at 11¾c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the former range. And at the West 150 tcs. Pickled Hams, 16 lb. average, at 11¼c. ⅌ lb....Bacon held firmly but quiet; 177 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12⅛c.@ 12¼c....Western product very scarce....Lard has been quoted strong, with rather more call for early delivery, and a more confident speculative demand also for forward delivery. Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. prime Western Steam at 13¼c.; 70 tcs. new do. at 13c.; 110 tcs. City do. at 12¾c.; 425 tcs. No. 1 City at 12¼c.; small lots of Refined, for the West Indies, at 13⅛c., and small lots of do., for the Continent, at 13½c. ⅌ lb....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 250 tcs. Western Steam, July option, at 13¼c.; 2,500 tcs. August at 13¼c.@13 5-16c., closing at 13 5-16c., asked; 2,250 tcs., September, at 13 5-16c.@ 13 7-16c., closing at 13⅜c.@13 7-16c.; 1,250 tcs. October at 13⅜c.@13½c., closing at 13⅜c.; and 250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12 3-16c....Beef has been in light request, and quoted at from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $15 50 for Packet ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $27@$28 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams have been in very moderate demand at from $18@$21 50 for good to extra choice....A firm market has been noted for really desirable grades of Butter, suited to the local trade requirements, on a fair demand. Most other kinds quiet and irregular. ....We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 22c.@28c. for fair to choice, and 30c. for fancy; new State, in firkins, at 20c.@28c. for about fair to very choice; new Western at 12c.@26c. for poor ordinary to fancy, mostly at 16c.@23c. for about fair to choice.... Cheese has been more active, chiefly on export account, but at easier prices. We quote new Cheese at 5c.@12c. for ordinary to very fancy State Factory, mainly at 10c.@11½c. for good to fine, and 3c.@11c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@11½c. for very poor to fancy....Eggs have been in limited request at about former rates, within the range of 20c.@ 23c. for fair to very choice, on a moderate demand, chiefly at 21c.@22c. for fair to prime marks, ⅌ dozen.

RICE—Has been in good request at firm prices, in the jobbing line, with Carolina fair ordinary to choice at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 50@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$2 90, with sales reported of 1,700 bags at $2 70@$2 75, gold, for shipment to the West Indies, and Patna, free, at $6 75@$7, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, but have been in less demand, especially for refining account. Sales have been made, to-day, of 879 hhds. and 597 bxs., including 650 hhds. refining Cuba at 8 3-16c., 216 hhds. do. at 7¾c.@8¼c. for good common to good, 13 hhds. very inferior stock at 5½c., and 597 bxs. Centrifugal at 9⅛c. And, last evening, 2,631 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.@9¼c., 300 hhds. St. Croix at 8⅛c., and 32,000 bags Manila, reported at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. We quote: fair Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8 3-16c.@8¼c.; prime do., 8 5-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@ 9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅞c.@9⅞c.; Manila, bags, 7¼c.@8⅛c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅞c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 11⅛c., Powdered at 11⅜c., Granulated at 10⅞c., A's at 10c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8¾c.

TALLOW—Steady, with sales of 110,000 lb., good to prime, at 8¾c.@9c....Stearine firm, but quiet, on light offerings. Choice City, in hhds., quoted at 17¼c.; Western, in tcs., at 16¾c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been attracting more attention, in good part for export, at steady prices, with sales reported of 600 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 9c.@21c.; 36 cases 1870 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 7¾c.; 140 cases 1873 Ohio at 8¼c.@11c.; 214 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 7¼c.; 150 cases sundry growths at 10c.@30c., and 300 bales Havana at 87½c.@$1 ⅌ lb. Manufactured steady and in rather more request, partly for shipment.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 22; sales 250 bbls.

WOOL—The offerings have been more liberal and urgent, and the market has been ruling weak generally, with only a moderately active inquiry noted for supplies, chiefly for manufacturing account. Western Fleece has been arriving more freely, with a considerable proportion of the receipts reported as coming direct to manufacturers. Foreign product has not been attracting much attention; sales have been reported during the week of 204,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, in lots, within the range of from 45c.@53c.; 117,000 lb. unwashed do. at 32c.@38c.; 21,000 lb. washed do., part at 52½c.@55c.; 141 pks. and 23,000 lb. Domestic Pulled at 25c.@48c.; 25 bags Shearlings, 35,000 lb. Colorado, 80 bks. Lamb's, 200 bales and 2,500 lb. Australian, and 30 bales East India, on private terms; 17,000 lb. Georgia, part at 39c.; 3,500 lb. Scoured California at 60c.@63c.; 1,000 lb. Black California at 20c.; 15,300 lb. Combing, part at 47c.; 381,000 lb. Texas at 23c.@32½c.; 131 bales and 128,000 lb. California Fall at 16c.@23c.; 276 bales and 112,000 lb. California Spring at 23c.@32c.; 21,000 lb. California Pulled, part at 40c.; 15 bales Cape at 35c.; 30,000 lb. unproved Mexican at 23c., and 1,000 lb. Locks at 13c. Also, at Boston, 500,000 lb. old Ohio Fleece, X and XX, reported on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The tonnage supply available for early use has been materially reduced by the recent very extensive business in the chartering line, especially for the Grain and Petroleum trades. Shipowners have consequently been much more confident in their views, claiming a further advance, thus impeding negotiations. An active inquiry, however, has been noted, checked, in part, by the sharp rise in Wheat, of which rise some export buyers, who had purchased supplies some time since, have availed themselves to realize profits in the local market. Vessels for the Tobacco, Naval Stores, Deal, and Coal trade have been attracting more attention and have been held with more firmness. In the line of berth freights the movements have been on a restricted scale, with some irregularity noted in rates for Grain, Liverpool steam quotations on prompt shipment showing a weaker range, while, in most other instances, the market has been quoted steady. The offerings of Provisions have been lighter. The outward movement in Cheese has been on a reduced scale this week, checked, in part, by the decline in gold, and also adversely affected by the marked advance in Breadstuffs. Room for Flour has been in good request at full rates, but offered very sparingly....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 14,000 bushels Grain, at 7¼d.@7¾d., and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels at 8d.@ 8¼d., 8,000 bushels at 7½d.@8d., and 8,000 bushels Corn (prompt shipment to complete cargo) at 7¼d. ⅌ bushel; 2,300 pks. Provisions at 35s. @40s.@45s., the latter an extreme rate; and, of through freight, 1,000 bxs. Bacon, from Chicago, via Boston, by steam, at 55c.@57½c. ⅌ 100 lb....For London, by steam, 1,000 bags Oil-cake at 30s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 650 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@ 40s.; 10,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s., and 200 pks. Provisions, Tallow, &c., reported at equal to current rates....For Penarth Roads and orders, a British bark, 456 tons, (just cleared from Boston for this port,) hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d.; an American brig, 367 tons, hence, with 2,200 quarters do., at 7s. 3d.; an Italian brig, 387 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters do., at 7s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 411 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters do., at 7s. 1½d. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 573 tons, hence, with 3,600 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d.; another, 618 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 7s. 6d.; a British bark, 553 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters do., at 7s. 6d.; an Austrian bark, 766 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 7s. 6d.; also, a Norwegian bark, with about 2,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported on private terms, quoted up to 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For the Continent, a British bark, (to arrive,) with about 5,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, a British ship, 1,449 tons, with about 10,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d., with option of Bremen....For Hamburg, by steamer, equal to 300 tons Provisions, August shipments, at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton; also a bark, with about 3,700 bbls. Resin, from Wilmington, reported at 4s. ⅌ 280 lb....For Riga, a British bark, 394 tons, hence, with about 270 bbls Refined Petroleum, on private terms, quoted as high as 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Bergen, a British schooner, 297 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For Corfu, a British brig, 220 tons, hence, with about 7,300 cases Petroleum at 33c. ⅌ case....For Venice or Trieste, an Italian brig, 289 tons, hence, with about 9,000 cases Petroleum on private terms, quoted nominally at from 30c.@32½c. ⅌ case....For Sydney, New South Wales, an American bark, 510 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Boston, an American brig, with coal, from Port Johnson, reported at $1 40 ⅌ ton, an advance.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, July 16, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Charles T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Eighty-first street, south side, 200 feet east of Madison avenue, for $14,455, to the North American Life Insurance Company. The only other sales consummated were by A. J. Bleecker & Son, who, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 94.10, on East Eleventh street, south side, 300 feet west of First avenue, for $9,300, to Joseph Belleshein, attorney for the plaintiff in the legal action. Also the same firm, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story and attic frame house, with lot 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet east of Twelfth avenue, for $3,300, to Philip Dievers. The remaining legal auctions noticed to take place were postponed as follows: Sale by R. V. Harnett of property on Forrest avenue, Eltona, Twenty-fourth Ward, adjourned to July 19; also sale of the premises No. 92 Reade street adjourned to Aug. 18; sale by Jere Johnson, Jr., of the premises Nos. 86 to 94 Hudson street, and No. 6 Leonard street, adjourned to July 21; and sale by Hugh N. Camp of property on West Fiftieth street, west of Tenth avenue, adjourned to July 23.

At Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, S. S. Gifford, Esq., Referee, J. L. Wells sold the two-story and basement French roof house, with plot 33.4 by 210 by 33.4 by 209.8, on Fulton avenue, near Seventh street, for $4,000, to John Wilkinson, administrator and plaintiff.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION.

To-day's sale at the Exchange:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.11, on West Ninety-ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, JULY 16.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 four-story brown-stone front house, with lot, East 81st st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., lot 20x102.2	$14,455

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, East 11th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 25x94.10	9,300
1 two-story and attic frame house, with lot, West 130th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 12th av., lot 25x99.11	3,300

WESTCHESTER SALE—THURSDAY, JULY 15.

MORRISANIA.

By J. L. Wells.

1 two-story, basement and French roof house, with lot, Fulton av., w. s., near 7th st., plot 33.4x210x33.4x209.8	$4,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, July 15.

Christopher st., No. 39, 21.4x72.9; R. Haydock to Ellen G., wife of G. W. Corlies	$5,500
Duane st., n. w. corner Greenwich st., 20x50; W. H. Leonard, Referee, to H. Ranken	23,000
Same property; J. Felter to H. Ranken	nom.
11th st., n. s., 35 ft. e. of 7th av., 15x64; J. S. Lawrence, Referee, to L. Scott	14,250
17th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Irving place, 25x92; A. H. Wallis to Henrietta A. Cone	21,000
54th st., s. s., 119 ft. w. of 3d av.: runs s. 58.4 ft., thence w. 6 inches, thence s. 42.1 ft. to centre of block, thence w. 37.5 ft., thence n. 100.5 ft., thence e. along 54th st. 37.11 ft.; J. M. Koehler to Catharine Chattillon	36,500
58th st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Lexington av., 16.8 x100.5; W. L. Loew, to Mary A., wife of J. Savage	31,000
61st st., n. s., 255 e. of 3d av., 8x100.5; New-York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, to A. & S. D. Bussell	nom.
Same property; the Trustees of the Sixty-first Street M. E. Church, to A. & S. D. Bussell	2,080
100th st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d av., 75x100.11; 2d av., w. s., 50.7 ft. s. of 100th st., 75.6x 105; 99th st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d av., 250x 100.11; 100th st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d av., 225x100.11; A. H. Wallis, Referee, to H. D. White	9,000
113th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d av., 24x93.7; Eliza M. Gallaway, (and as guardian,) to E. Brennan	6,750
Willis av., w. s. 50 ft. s. of 146th st., 75x106; A. J. Bossert to Caroline Knoeppel	11,000
13th av., e. s., 120 ft. n. of Bank st., 20.5x 145.4, leasehold; Jane Green to J. C. Dimmick, half of lease	nom.
Same property; Executors of J. C. Dimmick to G. B. Lawton	1,000
Block bounded by Hudson River on the west, by the 11th av. on the east, by 34th st. on the south, and 35th st. on the north; C. & C. P. Palmer and Mary A. D., wife of H. Draper, to the New-York Market Company	498,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

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HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE English person as housekeeper and useful companion; would superintend the cooking, and could do the marketing; can be highly recommended. Address L. M., Post Office, New Brighton, Staten Island, for three days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID to travel around; is a very highly-recommended person; capable and refined, and thoroughly understands her duties as lady's maid; speaks several languages; dresses hair, dress-maker, and is an excellent worker. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—FOR THE SUMMER, or to take care of growing children in a family going to the sea-side or mountains, by a colored girl with first-class references; is a good seamstress. Address H. T., Post Office, Elizabeth, N. J.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl as first-class laundress; City or country. Call for two days at No. 344 West 42d st., one flight of stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day or week; thoroughly understands her business; wages moderate for the summer; best reference. Apply at No. 230 East 29th st., top floor, McEvoy.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT COUNTRY girl as nurse to an invalid, or for up-stairs work and family sewing; experienced in the care of a late deceased parent, together with an exceedingly cheerful disposition, fit her for the sick-room; reference as to character given; can come on short notice. Address A. J., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED FRENCH nurse with grown children and a plain sewer; will go to the country for the summer. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a seamstress and chamber-maid, or will assist with grown children; has excellent City references; will go to any part, East or West; would like to leave New-York. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

MALES

BOY OF FIFTEEN WISHES A SITUATION by a lawyer, or some large house; can furnish good references. Address Boy, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, sober, industrious; five years' reference from last place; left on account of last employer disposing of his horses. Address J. D., No. 148 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of fine horses; perfectly sober, and a very careful driver; three years' reference. Address S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable young man; willing to make himself useful; can milk if required; is a temperate man; best of City and country reference; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address M. S., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; has best of reference; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; City or country. Address L. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman, as groom and coachman; City or country, with the best of reference. Call or address J. O., No. 45 West 30th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—FIRST-CLASS.—BY a young Englishman (single;) eight years' very best City references. Call or address R. L., at Wright's harness store, No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; good reference. Call on or address J. C., No. 133 West 27th st., at private stable.

DRIVER, &c.—TO DRIVE A TRUCK OR WAGON, or do farm-work. Address James Dawson, No. 307 East 32d st., for two days.

GARDENER.—OF SUPERIORITY, WHO, BY A skillful method of cultivation, productive only by marked attention to the progressive development of horticulture, husbandry, &c., has achieved very successful results in all kinds of glass culture and outdoor production. Address Gardener, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, ENGLISH, who understands the cultivation of stove and greenhouse plants, flower and kitchen gardening; willing to make himself generally useful; good reference from present and previous employers. Address L. C., Box No. 58 Orange, N.J.

SERVANT.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, WITH good references, who has lived with one family nine years; would like to travel with a gentleman. Address Samuel Smith, No. 714 Water st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG CHINAMAN; GOOD waiter, and is very capable, handy, and generally useful; for City or country; in hotel or private family; can cook well if required; for $5 a month; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN TO MAKE himself useful in a first-class dentist's office, to keep office clean, &c. Address J. T. Delph, No. 621 6th av., in the ice-cream saloon.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, EXPERIENCED in all its branches; City or country. Address W. N., No. 101 West 20th st., corner 6th av., top floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN AN INSURANCE broker's office competent to place fire risks and take charge of the books; must be acquainted with companies. Such only address, with references, P., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO GO TO the country for the summer, City for the Winter, a first-class laundress, with references; wages $20 a month. Apply at Mrs. Sanders' Office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—ENTERPRISING MEN TO SELL A NEW and money-saving article wanted everywhere; large profits, and exclusive territory given. Apply to Room No. 5, No. 155 Broadway, basement.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD TAILOR ON coats. Call at No. 4 Albany st., one week.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. George S. Chambers, Pastor of the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, will preach Sunday evening 7:30 o'clock.

Bible class for young men only, Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, in the reading-room.

Service of Song—Congregational singing led by cornet and organ, at 7:30 o'clock evening.

Meetings for young men are held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room, and 9 o'clock Saturday evening, in the parlor.

Daily meeting for prayer, at 4 o'clock, in the parlor.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, (BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.,) Rev. Charles E. Harris, Pastor.—Rev. Samuel Allman will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. J. C. Saunders at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6 P. M. Seats free.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. Johns, Pastor. Preaching Sunday morning 10:30; evening 7:45. Young people's meeting 6:30 P. M. All welcome.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching morning and evening by Rev. William Lloyd. Morning subject—"Christ our Life." Evening subject—"The Ascension of Elijah." Strangers cordially welcomed.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—On Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Divine service with sermon. No evening service. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AT STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Wm. Hayne Leavell will preach in the morning on "The Defection of Peter;" in the evening, "Rejecting a King." Seats free. All are invited.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Preaching by Rev. W. H. Thomas.
Morning service, 10:30; evening service, 7:45.
Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

"BEWARE OF FALSE PROPHETS."—SO said the Master. But who are they? Bishop Snow will give the answer on Sunday, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Seats free, and honest friends of Bible truth are invited to hear.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—During the month of July Prof. William M. Barbour, D. D., of Bangor, will preach morning and evening. Services commence at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The church will be closed during the month of August.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.

57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.

REV. J. E. FORRESTER, D. D., WILL PREACH

SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Subject for morning—"The Christian Race; Its Requisites and Rewards." Baptism administered in the evening. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st. and 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—This church is open all Summer as usual, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats all free.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. Bastow will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Praise service in the chapel at 7:45 P. M. All welcome.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
MADISON AV. AND 47TH ST.,
REV. W. T. SABINE, RECTOR.
Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Rev. J. Howard Smith, of Newark, N. J., will occupy the pulpit. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Holy communion at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer (choral) at 5 P. M. Vesper service and sermon in the German language at 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway.—This church will be open for Divine worship on Sabbath morning only, service commencing at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., will preach.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. and Park av.—Rev. John Dowling, D. D., preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Cordial invitation.

GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, PASTOR OF the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, will preach Sunday evening, July 18, 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

HARLEM.—CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, (PRESbyterian,) 130th st. and 5th av.—Rev. H. M. Storrs, D. D., will preach morning and evening, July 18. Service morning and evening each Sunday in July and August.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 8th av. and Hudson st.—Rev. Robert Scott, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning at 10:30; evening at 7:45 o'clock. Subject—"Our Moral Sentiments an Insufficient Guide." All are cordially invited to attend.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th st., near Lexington av.—This church will have the usual services every Sabbath during the Summer. Preaching on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers. Preaching in the evening at 7:45 o'clock.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Rev. Henry H. Bawden, of Oberlin, Ohio, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All are welcome.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services in the morning at 11 o'clock; services in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

MR. J. J. MORSE, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, Trance Speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their Hall, No. 50 West 33d st.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison streets, to-morrow, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH — UNTIL THE Chapel is put in order, the congregation will worship in the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney; at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 31ST st. and 9th av.—Services at 10:30 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. No evening service.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, 10:30 A. M.; Rev. Dr. Mingins, of the Dutch Reformed Church, 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING places of worship, connected with the New-York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be open for religious services, as usual, during the Summer:

Free Tabernacle, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor.
Sixty-first Street, near 3d av., Rev. R. Crook, Pastor.
Perry Street, near Greenwich, Rev. W. Ostrander, Pastor.
Eleventh Street, near Avenue A, Rev. A. Graham, Pastor.
Broadway Mission, corner 68th st., Rev. W. S. Barton, Pastor.
Cornell Memorial, 76th st., near 2d av., Rev. J. S. Haug, Pastor.
Grace Church, 104th st., near 9th av., Rev. R. Wheatley, Pastor.
Wesley Chapel, corner Stanton and Cannon sts., Rev. R. Roden, Pastor.
Thirty-fifth Street, near 10th av., Rev. A. C. Morehouse, Pastor.
Emanuel Church, No. 87 Attorney st., Rev. T. A. Davis, Pastor.
Franklin Street, (No. 186,) Rev. I. N. L. Heroy, Pastor.
One Hundred and Eleventh Street, near 3d av., Rev. A. Van Camp, Pastor.
Washington Heights, 133d st., near 10th av., Rev. H. H. Birkins Pastor.
North New-York Mission, —— Rev. D. W. C. Van Gaasbeck, Pastor.
St. Mark's, 35th st., near 6th av., Rev. B. W. S. Peck, Pastor.
German Mission, 98th 8th st., between Avenue A and 1st av., Rev. C. Scherm, Pastor.

At Hope Chapel, Mott st., near Spring, there will be religious services in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. All are welcome, and a special invitation is extended to those whose churches are closed.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. SAMUEL S. WHITE, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach in Seventh Avenue United Presbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts., on Sabbath, July 18, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

REV. EDWARD P. PAYSON WILL PREACH in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., near 6th av., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL SUPPLY the pulpit of the First Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Anderson, Pastor, 39th st., corner Park av., Sunday morning and evening.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. Mr. Williams, of Wilmington Conference, and at 7:45 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. Lightbourn. Subject—"Unstable as Water Thou Shalt Not Excel." Seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH st.—The Rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance, will preach at 11 A. M., and at the mission, Avenue A and 10th st., in the evening.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector.—Services for July and August at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Strangers welcomed.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th av.—Preaching to-morrow by Rev. Horace F. Byrnes, of New-Jersey, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All are welcome.

ST. TIMOTHY'S P. E. CHURCH, WEST 57TH st., midway between 8th and 9th avs.—Open during the Summer. Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION NOW in progress at Sea Cliff will hold service in the Great Tabernacle, Sunday morning, afternoon, and evening. Distinguished speakers. Abundant accommodations.

THIRTIETH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 8th and 9th avs., Rev. G. H. Corey, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORNER 10th st.—Preaching on every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. by the Pastor, Dr. Booth.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Dr. Gardner, of New-York, will preach to-morrow forenoon and evening. This Church will be open all Summer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MALCOLM C. TURNER, Thomas C. Turner, James Turner, Archibald Turner, Robert Turner, George M. Turner, and Joseph S. Decker, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Malcolm C. Turner, Thomas C. Turner, James Turner, Archibald Turner, Robert Turner, George M. Turner, and Joseph S. Decker, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES W. CHISHOLM, KENNETH CHISHOLM, and CHARLES McCAULEY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of James W. Chisholm, Kenneth Chisholm, and Charles McCauley, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK NEWHERR and ADOLPHUS HOFFSTADT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, s.s. Adolphus Hoffstadt, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts; and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the second day of August, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 28th June, 1875.

jy10-1aw3wS* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FILES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John Files, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, 1875, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy3-1aw3wS*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of June, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID C. WILSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE P. MONTANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. H. & B. F. Watson, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of June, 1875.

J. H. & B. F. WATSON,
Proctors for Administrator, No. 291 Broadway,
jy3-1aw6m8* New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 182 Grand street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of July, 1875.

jy10-1aw6m8* S. V. R. CRUGER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in Jauncey court, No. 39 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1875.

THOMAS DENNY,
Administrator of Thomas Denny, deceased.
my29-1aw6m8a

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. E. Simmons, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.

DOLLY H. SMITH, } Executrix and Exec-
JOSEPH M. WARD, } tors of James Smith,
J. E. SIMMONS, } deceased.
my22-1aw6m8a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.

MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.
my8-1aw6mS* RUTH ANN WALLACK, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty fourth day of February, 1875.

JAMES W. GERARD, }
JAMES THOMSON, } Executors.
f27-1aw6m8 JAMES N. PLATT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875. THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.

By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.

CHARLES COUDERT, JR., Administrator.
jan30-1aw6m8*

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW- port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

REMOVALS.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of *The Scalpel*, has removed his private hospital to Madison av., one square from Central Park. Spacious single and communicating apartments for nurses and every comfort are provided. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the bladder, (stone removed by lithotrity, (stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, and the more obscure diseases of the abdominal organs. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10; 2 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 29 5th av.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA...WED., July 21 | *RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 4
CHINA........SAT.. July 31 | BOTHNIA..WED.. Aug. 11

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.........Wed., Aug. 25

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE, POUZOLS..........SATURDAY July 24
PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, Aug. 7
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, Aug. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $35.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $25, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO..........July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........July 27, at noon.
NEVADA..........Aug. 3, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA..........Aug. 10, at noon.
WISCONSIN..........Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Aug 14, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, or Glasgow, $28, currency.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ATLAS..........July 27
ETNA..........Aug. 13

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
CLARIBEL..........Aug. 3
ANDES..........Aug. 21

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA..........Sails Saturday, July 17, 3 P. M.
CALIFORNIA..........Sails Saturday, July 24, 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $80, currency.

Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON..........Saturday, July 17
SOUTH CAROLINA..........Wednesday, July 21

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK...(via Nassau) Thursday, July 22
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Aug. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

NAVARINO..........July 27 | HINDOO..........To follow
OTHELLO..........Aug. 17 | COLOMBO..........To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND......July 31 | SWITZERLAND.....July 20
VADERLAND......Aug. 25 | STATE OF NEVADA.Aug. 13

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND........Aug. 1 | STATE OF NEVADA.July 20
NEDERLAND........Aug. 25 | SWITZERLAND.....Aug. 13

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st. N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,

Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS..........July 22 | INDIANA..........Aug. 12
*KENILWORTH.......July 29 | *ABBOTSFORD......Aug. 19
PENNSYLVANIA.......Aug. 5 | OHIO..........Aug. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA..........Thursday, July 22, 8 A.M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, July 17, 3 P. M. | England, July 31, 3 P. M.
Erin, July 24, 9 A. M. | Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL..........July 17 | MAIN..........July 31
DONAU..........July 24 | RHEIN..........Aug 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED..........TUESDAY, July 20
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, July 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

ACAPULCO..........July 30, at 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC..........Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'sday, 14th..11:30 A. M.	Wed'sday, 14th..4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 15th.. 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th..... 6:30 A. M.
Friday, 16th.... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 17th... 6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 17th... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 17th... 7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 18th.... 8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 18th.... 3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 18th.... 7:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th.... 6:45 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 12th.. 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 12th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th.. 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 13th...6:00 A. M.
Wed'sday, 14th. 3:00 P. M.	W'dnesday, 14th.6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 15th.11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 15th..6:00 A. M.
Friday, 16th... 7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 15th..4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 17th.. 2:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th...3:00 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA.—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK, IONA ISLAND. Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. L. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, New-Hamburg, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

SARATOGA REGATTA

VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

On and after July 13 enlarged accommodations will be offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line steamers by the addition of another large and elegant steamer to those now running from this City to Albany and Saratoga, so as to offer staterooms and superior comforts to the thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting the Springs in time for the Regatta on Saratoga Lake. The steamer ST. JOHN has been expensively decorated and improved with special reference to this occasion. A great reduction in excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, Round Lake and return, and to Albany and return, is now offered at the Company's office, Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EXCURSIONS.

THIRD POPULAR SUNDAY TRIP
TO NEW-HAVEN
On board the world-famous floating palace
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY) JULY 18, 1875,
Giving excursionists a
SPLENDID ALL-DAY SAIL ON THE SOUND.
TWO HOURS IN THE CITY OF ELMS.
SPECIAL MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

Boat leaves foot of Murray st., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; foot of 23d st., East River, at 9 o'clock. Returning, reaches the City by 9 in the evening.

Tickets, round trip, One Dollar. Children half price.

GRAND AFTERNOON EXCURSION

By Jarrett & Palmer's superb steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK
to and upon the
ATLANTIC OCEAN,
THIS SATURDAY, JULY 17.

By this magnificent trip excursionists will be afforded a delightful sail on NEW-YORK BAY, through the NARROWS, passing the fortifications on either side.

As the steamer will run close to the beach, a splendid view may be had of the grand hotels and beautiful villas of

LONG BRANCH.

Returning, the Plymouth Rock will proceed up the lovely HUDSON, giving a

VIEW OF THE PALISADES BY MOONLIGHT,

the charm of the romantic sight enhanced by exquisite music. Will reach the City about 10 o'clock P. M.

GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND, | CHIMES OF CHURCH BELLS,
MOZART GLEE CLUB, | MADRIGAL BOYS.

FARE..........(round trip)........ONE DOLLAR.
Children half price.

*** The boat will leave the wharf foot of 24th st., N. R., at 3:30 o'clock, and the Fall River Line Pier, foot of Murray st., N. R., at 4.

Grand Moonlight Excursion

Up the Classic Hudson and Return,

ON

TUESDAY EVENING,, July 20,

BY THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER

DEAN RICHMOND,

of the People's Line.

Leaving Pier No. 41, North River, at 8 P. M., and returning after a pleasant sail to the

HIGHLANDS.

FARE, ROUND TRIP, $1.

Music, dancing, fireworks, and excellent refreshments. Luxuries provided for the occasion.

Tickets for sale at the office, Pier No. 41, North River, and at Erie Railroad office, 23d st. and 5th av.; also at No. 623 Broadway.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M., and 1:15 P.M. Pier No. 27 E.R., 8:45 A.M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address
S. P. KITTLE,
No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

CHANGE OF TIME—NOTICE!

FOR SEA CLIFF.

On and after this date the steamer THOS. P. WAY will leave foot of Grand st., East River, at 8:45 A. M. and 5 P. M. Returning, leave Sea Cliff 7 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Time, ninety minutes. Will touch at 33d st., East River, on all trips, and at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. only. (On Saturdays will leave Sea Cliff at 7 P. M.) For excursions address
S. P. KITTLE, No. 203 Canal st.

FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.

EVERY SUNDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
the commodious pleasure steamer
WILLIAM COOK
WILL MAKE TWO EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY.

LEAVING 24th st., N. R., at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.; Franklin st., N. R., at 9:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

RETURNING, leaves Rockaway at 5:45 P. M.

Also, on SATURDAY, July 17, FRIDAY, July 23, SATURDAY, July 24, MONDAY, July 26, WEDNESDAY, July 28, and SATURDAY, July 31,

WILLIAM COOK

Will make one excursion each day to Rockaway.

LEAVING 24th st., N. R., at 10 A. M.; Franklin st., N. R., at 10:20 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn at 11 A. M.

RETURNING, leaves Rockaway at 5:30 P. M.

FARE, 35 cents. Excursion Tickets, 50 cents.

RETURN TICKETS OF AMERICUS AND NEVERSINK GOOD ON THIS BOAT.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF,

GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island, Sands' Point, and Glen Wood.—The elegant steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck slip) on SUNDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.; 9th st., 9:05, and 33d st., East River, at 9:15, for the above landings, and returning to the City about 6 P. M. Dinner and refreshments on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, (with new boiler,) and others; barges Republic, Chicago, Baldwin, Caledonia, and Anna. Eaglewood, Oriental, Excelsior, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry; open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OUR RETAIL STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 19TH ST.,
Will be closed at 3 P. M. on Saturdays
DURING JULY AND AUGUST.
Arnold, Constable & Co.

PERSONAL.

WILL WILLIAM B. JONES, WHO WAS in the employ of Walter M. Shaw, dealer in hardware, No. 380 Bowery, in March, 1865, please call on or address JOSEPH H. WILLETS, No. 267 Canal st. New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

REMOVAL.

James G. King's Sons'

HAVE REMOVED
FROM 31 NASSAU ST.
TO THEIR OLD OFFICES,
Nos. 51 and 53 William st.,
CORNER OF PINE.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE J. WHITNEY, AS surviving Trustee for the bondholders of the Rochester Water-Works Company, against the ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY, the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, and others.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above entitled action, at a term of this court held at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in and for the County of Monroe, on the 29th day of May, 1872, and entered in the office of the Clerk of said county on the 15th day of June, 1872, and of the judgments of the General Term of this court, and of the Court of Appeals, in affirmance thereof, and of the order of this court, made June 3, 1875, appointing me Referee in the above action in the place of Edward A. Raymond, deceased, with the same powers and duties that were granted to and imposed upon the said Edward A. Raymond, by said judgment of foreclosure and sale, I, Daniel B. Beach, the Referee, authorized and appointed by the aforesaid judgments and order, to ascertain the amounts and the holders of the bonds of the defendant, the Rochester Water-Works Company, issued on or about the first day of March, 1867, and of the coupons thereon, which are now outstanding, and which bonds and coupons are secured by a mortgage from the said The Rochester Water-Works Company to the plaintiff and George H. Mumford, dated April 8, 1867, the foreclosure and sale whereof has been decreed by the judgments aforesaid, and who are entitled to share in the proceeds of the sale therein ordered and the amounts due and to become due thereon, and report the same to this court;

Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of the said bonds or any of the coupons thereof, that they are, pursuant to the provisions of said judgments, hereby required to produce or have before me, as such Referee, at my office, No. 105 Powers' block, in the City of Rochester aforesaid, on the 25th day of August, 1875, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., the said bonds or coupons, and to make proof before me of their ownership thereof, and the amount due, owing, and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons respectively, for principal and interest. Also, that all persons not presenting or proving such bonds and coupons before me, as such Referee, within the time limited in this notice, will be precluded from sharing in the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises in said judgments decreed, and from any interest therein.—Dated June 8, 1875.

DANIEL B. BEACH, Referee.
COGSWELL & PERKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TO INVESTORS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$200,000 GOOD SAFE SEVEN PER CENT.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
Also,
$100,000 SOUND AND DESIRABLE EIGHT
PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

These bonds represent the highest grade of security, and combine perfect safety with desirable profit.

For full particulars address
A. W. BEASLEY & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE ARE OFFERING

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF WELL-SECURED
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
RAILROAD BONDS
AT 90 AND INTEREST.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

DEFAULTED

RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
By the old established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN
RAILWAY, STATE, AND CITY BONDS.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds and Bonds not regularly quoted made a special branch of our business.

Orders for Stocks and other securities receive personal attention at the Stock Exchange.

Correspondence solicited.

St. Louis County GOLD 6S.

PARK ISSUE, | FOR SALE BY
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

NOTICE.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 23 5TH AV., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at No. 23 5th av., New-York, THURSDAY, July 29, 1875, at noon, for the purpose of acting upon the confirmation of the appointment of Charlemagne Tower as Trustee under the general mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as successor to William B. Ogden, Trustee, resigned, which said appointment has been duly made by the continuing Trustee.

By direction of the continuing Trustee.
A. B. NETTLETON, Trustees' Agent.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Goetzel Silver Mining Company, of Colorado, will meet for the election of Directors, and any other business that may come before the meeting, at the office, No. 12 Centre st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 P. M.

MATHIAS GOETZEL, President.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, Jr., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

STRADDLES, I. E., PUT AND CALL, AT the same price, on Pacific Mail, on first-class party, for sale by
LAPSLEY & BAILEY,
Brokers, No. 74 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the company.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

PHENIX Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, July 13, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable ON DEMAND at the NEW-YORK OFFICE,

WESTERN UNION BUILDING.
ASSETS JULY 1, 1875,
$2,333,492 22.
WILLIAM R. CROWELL, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

(ESTABLISHED 1787.)
OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL ST.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1875; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable at the same time.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. upon the capital and upon the Guaranty Surplus and Special Reserve Funds, (formed in pursuance of the provisions of the act of the Legislature, passed April 16, 1874, entitled, "An act to provide security against extraordinary conflagrations, and for the creation of safety funds by fire insurance companies,") payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
9TH ST. AND 3D AV., BIBLE HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The usual August Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on demand.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

First-class business solicited.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 2d day of August next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, the August coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 73 6TH AV. JULY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER ST.,
(Opposite Crosby st.) NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the By-laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th of June, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars; and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 19th of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal, on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 19th inst.
OTIS D. SWAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. will be payable on and after July 19. Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING, No. 1 CENTRE ST.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

July interest, 1875.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on and after July 21. Bank open from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Books in German, French, and English.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. | H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 19.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. | PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

PROPOSALS.

TO BOILER MAKERS.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1875.

Proposals for building a boiler for the Light-house tender "Geranium," will be received at this office until noon of the 28th day of July, 1875, when they will be publicly opened.

Plans with specifications can be seen at this office, at the office of the Light-house Inspector, No. 209 South 6th st., Philadelphia, at the office of C. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 64 Broadway, New-York, where such further information as may be desired can be obtained.

Each proposal should be enveloped, sealed and indorsed "Proposal for building a boiler for the Light-house tender 'Geranium,'" and then placed in another envelope which should be addressed to "The Light-house Board, Washington, D. C." If sent by mail, it should be post-paid.
JOHN G. WALKER,
Naval Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also, a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, LINEN AND Woolen Horse Clothing, Lap Dusters, &c.; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices.
E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st, cor. College place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 10 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant front rooms, $14, $15, $18, and $20 for two persons, with board; single rooms $7 and $8; transient people, $2 per day; also table boarders.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for adult desiring a refined home.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR THE SOUND; large, elegant private house; beautiful location, elevated, shady, retired; wide halls, large parlors, fine rooms, modern conveniences; house, rooms, table unsurpassed; one hour and twenty minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad; highest references. Box No. 12, Darien, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—TWO YOUNG gentlemen desire board in a country farm-house, about one hour or less from New-York City, from the middle of August; near water preferred; two meals required—breakfast, and dinner in the evening. Address (stating terms, location, &c.,) V. W., Box P Jersey City Post Office, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED WITHIN one hour of New-York, for three adults and two children, aged eleven and seven; double room and two single rooms required. Address, full particulars, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. L., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A FEW ADULT BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED in a farm-house at Catskill, in immediate vicinity of boats and cars; location retired and delightful, with grounds running down to the water's edge. Address THOMAS W. READ, Catskill, or J. W. B., P. O. Box 919, New York.

A FEW LARGE ROOMS, JUST VACATED, to rent for the season or year with first-class board; location the finest in Orange, near the mountain and park, and ten minutes from the depot. Mrs. BIRDSALL, Park av. and High st., Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE—TWENTY-FIVE minutes from depot or church; fifteen from ocean and bay; sail-boat and carriage; milk and vegetables; terms, $7 per week. Address J. L. COOK, Bridgehampton, Suffolk County, Long Island, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ON THE SEA-SHORE.—PLIMPTON HOUSE, WATCH HILL, R. I. (near Stonington, Conn.)—Cheerful house, always cool; good fare, good water, perfect drainage; fine, safe surf-bathing; five minutes' walk to the beach; good boating and fishing; highly recommended for families, &c.; moderate terms; circulars to order; reopens in June. Accessible by New-York and Stonington steam-boats, (from New-York to Watch Hill by boats $2 75,) and by Shore Line Railroad to Stonington, Conn.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

CARMANSVILLE, ON THE HUDSON.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
AT REASONABLE RATES.

Elevated Railroad connects with Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av.; boat from Harrison st.
S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM HOUSE—Six miles west of the village of Catskill, pleasantly situated near the mountains; families will find the house supplied with vegetables, milk, and eggs fresh from the farm; terms reasonable. Address
FREDERICK SAXE, Catskill, N. Y.

LARCHMONT MANOR HOUSE, FORTY-NINE minutes by the New-Haven Railroad. Large, airy rooms, with strictly first-class board; fine bathing, boating, and fishing; house charmingly situated; desirable in every way. Inquire at the Manor House, or No. 146 East 17th st.

WEST POINT HOTEL,

WEST POINT, N. Y., ON THE PARADE GROUND.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

$10 HOTEL BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS TABLE; boats and bathing-houses free; forest walks, shady shores, broad piazzas; Forest Lawn Hotel, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island; by Long Island Railroad or steamer Sappho, Peck slip.

RYE BEACH HOTEL, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., is now open for the season and prepared to make arrangements for boarders. W. E. ROBINSON, Manager.

NORWOOD HOTEL—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.
Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

PALMER HOUSE, NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—Now open. For particulars apply to
Mrs. R. PALMER.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR, plaintiff, against CUMBERLAND GEORGE WHITE and Mary F. White, his wife, Louis D. Rucker and Eliza M. Rucker, his wife, Joseph Moore, and Henry I. Hubbard, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 52 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 14, 1875.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
jy17-law6wSa   Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUIS GARCIA, plaintiff, vs. INEZ H. DE L. GARCIA, defendant. Summons—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 132 Nassau street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 8, 1875.
JOHN S. WASHBURN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the eighth day of July, 1875.
JOHN S. WASHBURN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

ANOTHER VETERAN OF 1812 GONE.—Brothers you are invited to attend the funeral of your late brother soldier, WILLIAM H. BROWN, from his late residence, No. 35 2d st., on SUNDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., with the usual badge of mourning.

Attend, veterans, it is the last tribute of respect.
Gen. H. RAYMOND,
Col. ABM. DALLY.

P. S.—Crape on left arm.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT, PART II., COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT hereby give notice that for the purpose of expediting the business for which they were appointed, they request that all plans and suggestions intended to be communicated to them, as to route or method of construction or operation of a Rapid Transit Railway, be made to them in writing on or before Aug. 1, 1875, at this office. Models and drawings may be left at this office on any day except Saturday, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH ABOUT $10,000 to replace capital of retiring partner in the coffin and casket manufacturing business in this City; has been established some fifteen years; a good chance for a smart young man. Call or address HORTON & SON, No. 353 West st., lumber yard.

$25,000.—WORKING CAPITAL WANTED for a new and legitimate business about to be started in this City, which will give security for money and large returns. Address M. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

WANTED.—AN EPISCOPAL LADY TEACHER FOR a church school; must teach higher English branches, Latin, and church music, (organ.) Also a French lady, for French and music; several ladies for Kindergarten and higher English branches. Apply at Mrs. Mitchell's agency for schools and teachers, No. 67 West 35th st.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VACANCIES in Schools and Academies. *Mutual Introducing Plan* in every State; salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed.

TEACHER WANTED FOR CLASSICS, &c.; single man. Address VIRGIL, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL FURNITURE WANTED—DESKS, &c., second hand. Address DESKS, Box 128 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1875,
WILL REOPEN FOR A BRIEF PRELIMINARY SEASON
with the
TROUBADOURS.
An entirely new and highly successful
COMEDY COMPANY

who have the enthusiastic indorsement of the principal Western cities, and who will make their first appearance in the Metropolis, in their comic absurdity, entitled

PATCHWORK.

Preceding which every evening will be given the delightful comedietta,

TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME,

in which the charming comedienne, Miss ROSE MASSEY, together with Mr. GEORGE D. CHAPLIN and Mr. CHARLES VANDENHOFF, Jr., will appear. The whole forming a delightful

SUMMER EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Box-office open for the sale of reserved seats Monday morning, July 19.

SATURDAY, July 24, first TROUBADOUR MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,

who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.

Change of programme every night.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, July 17, at 8.

OVERTURE, "Night in Granada"..........Kreutzer
WALTZ, "Die Schoenbrunner"..........Lanner
BALLET MUSIC "Huguenots"..........Meyerbeer
ADAGIETTO, SCHERZO, MARCH, } Suite, op. 101..........Raff
OVERTURE, "Fingal's Cave"..........Mendelssohn
LARGHETTO, symphony No. 2, in D, op. 36...Beethoven
TROIS DANSES ALLEMANDES, op. 24..........Bargiel
SELECTIONS, 1st act "Lohengrin"..........Wagner
OVERTURE, "Hunyady Laszlo"..........Erkel
TRIO, "William Tell"..........Rossini
WALTZ, "Rudolf's Klaenge"..........Strauss
MARCH, "En Avant"..........Gung'l

Admission, 50 cents. Boxes, $1 and $2.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

JULY 13, 15, and 17.

The trip formerly made by the Plymouth Rock in connection with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, will be made by the elegant steamers ADELPHI or CHRYSTENAH. Leaving Harrison st. 10 o'clock, 24th st. pier 10:30, and Pier 8 North River 11 o'clock A. M.

Fare to the race track and return..........$1 75
Fare, including admission, to the track..........2 50
Fare to Long Branch and return, good only on day of issue..........1 50
Fare to Sandy Hook and return..........1 00

W. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager New-Jersey Southern Railroad.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

COOLEST THEATRE. VENTILATION PERFECT.
POPULAR PRICES.

Ninth Week and Crowning Success of ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

The great sensation, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

Introducing the Cousins and Grisettes in Act II. Also the famous dansante de la vie Parisienne in Act III., by ladies not surpassed for Grace or Beauty.

EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"American Rifle Team March," (elegant portrait of winning team,) Operti, 40 cents; "Hymn of Thanksgiving," (sung by Plymouth Church Choir,) portrait of Rev. H. W. Beecher, King, 50 cents; "The Pansy," Danks, 40 cents; "I've a Letter from My Darling," Hastings, 40 cents; "Chatelaine Mazurka," Morris, 50 cents; "Upside Down," (comic,) Howard Paul, 30 cents; "S. G. March Comique," (played by Gilmore,) Braham, 40 cents; "Fusiliers," (comic song,) Skelly, 35 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THIRD ANNUAL CAMP-FIRE AND PICNIC of Koltes Post, No. 32, G. A. R., Department of New-York, on MONDAY, July 19, 1875, at Bender's Schuetzen Park, 63d st. and East River. Admission 25 cents.
THE COMMITTEE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.

Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)

T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.

Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855, *Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau*

To aid Schools and Families wanting Teachers;
To represent Teachers seeking positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

TWENTY years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.

Has rare advantages for music.
Grounds of unrivaled beauty.
Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten.
Also an elegant boarding-house for families.
Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.

Boarding and Day School; Latin, English, and French. French is the language of the family. Mme. D'Hervilly. Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Penn.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared and advanced students. It has also superior advantages for the best instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 8.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING.—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

PARK AVENUE INSTITUTE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Preparatory School for Boys; number limited to eight; personal attention given to each; terms, $450 per annum; Fall term commences Sept. 7.
S. B. JONES, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,

WORCESTER, MASS.

Prepares young men for commercial, literary, and scientific pursuits. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

MILITARY TARGET PRACTICE.

SHOOTING BY THE FIRST BRIGADE—RAINY WEATHER—SOME OF THE BEST SCORES.

The third day's practice by detachments of the First Brigade took place at Creedmoor yesterday. The rain fell in heavy showers at intervals during the entire day, but in spite of this the men continued practice steadily until all the ranges had been covered. The commands represented were: Twenty-second Regiment, Companies H, thirty-nine, and K, twenty-one men, under Capt. C. S. Briggs, commanding; Twelfth, Company B, forty-three, and I, twenty-one men, under command of Capt. C. S. Burns; Seventy-first, Companies F, forty-seven, and E, fourteen men, under command of Capt. Smith; Sixty-ninth, Companies C, thirty-one, and F, seven men, Capt. Plunket commanding, and Seventy-ninth Regiment, Companies C, thirty-seven, and F, nine men, commanded by Capt. Dutch. Major Wilson, of the Twelfth Regiment, acted as officer of the day, assisted by an Adjutant and Sergeant Major. Practice commenced about 11 A. M. and was concluded shortly before 6 P. M. The behavior of the rank and file was excellent, and the minor details of camp life were strictly observed. Following are the best scores at 300 and 400 yards, the highest attainable number being fifty points:

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Lieut. Heizman	5 3 5 4 4	21	5 4 3 4 5	21	42
Capt. Barnes	0 4 4 4 4	16	4 4 5 5 5	23	39
Dr. Taylor	4 2 2 3 0	11	2 4 4 4 5	19	30
Corp. Saunders	3 2 5 2 2	14	2 2 4 0 4	12	26
Private Lahey	0 3 3 0 0	6	3 4 4 4 3	18	24
Corp. Spearing	2 0 0 0 0	2	2 5 4 2 4	17	19
Private Landin	0 3 5 3 4	15	0 0 2 0 0	2	17
Private McKnight	0 4 2 0 0	6	3 4 3 0 0	10	16
Private De Shay	0 0 2 0 2	4	3 3 0 3 3	12	16

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Sergt. Jacobs	3 4 4 5 5	21	3 3 4 4 3	17	38
Capt. Briggs	4 5 4 2 4	19	2 5 5 4 2	18	37
Sergt. Briggs	2 4 5 3 5	19	5 3 4 2 3	17	36
Corp. Schafer	3 5 5 3 2	18	3 5 3 4 2	17	35
Sergt. G. A. Briggs	4 4 3 5 5	21	2 5 0 2 4	13	34
Private Johnston	3 4 5 3 5	20	2 5 5 2 0	14	34
Private Martine	5 3 5 5 3	21	2 0 4 4 0	10	31
Private Smith	4 2 5 0 0	11	4 2 4 5 5	20	31
Lieut. Sabin	5 0 2 4 0	11	3 2 4 5 3	17	28
Private Minton	0 3 3 4 4	14	0 3 3 3 5	14	28
Private Loomis	0 0 2 3 3	8	3 5 2 5 3	18	26
Sergt. Berrian	0 3 2 4 2	11	0 4 3 3 3	13	24
Priv. Strohmenger	5 0 3 3 5	16	3 0 0 0 0	3	19
Private Lloyd	0 0 0 0 0	0	0 0 5 5 5	15	15

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Carr	2 4 2 5 5	18	2 4 5 3 0	14	32
Sergt. Mullen	3 2 2 3 4	14	0 5 0 0 0	5	19

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Lieut. Faris	5 0 5 4 4	18	5 5 4 3 3	20	38
Sergt. White	4 0 3 2 4	13	2 3 4 3 4	16	29
Drummer Alberts	2 4 5 2 4	17	4 0 2 3 2	11	28
Corp. Dick	4 5 0 2 4	15	4 2 0 0 3	9	24
Private Vosburgh	3 5 0 0 0	8	0 0 0 2 5	7	15
Private Westervelt	3 2 0 5 2	12	0 0 0 0 3	3	15
Capt. McAlpin	0 5 2 3 0	10	0 0 4 0 0	4	14

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Capt. Dutch	4 4 3 4 2	17	5 4 4 2 3	18	35
Capt. Ross	3 3 5 3 3	17	3 2 4 5 2	16	33
Private Armstrong	3 5 2 3 2	15	0 0 0 0 0	0	15

The next practice will take place on Monday.

BASE-BALL.

EXCITING GAME ON THE UNION GROUNDS—THE ST. LOUIS CLUB AGAIN DEFEAT THE MUTUALS—OTHER GAMES TO COME OFF.

The fifth game of the championship series between the St. Louis (Brown Stockings) Club and the Mutual Club, of this City, was played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The close and exciting contest between these clubs on Tuesday last had created much interest in this game, and some 3,000 persons were on the grounds. The game was called at 4 P. M., and the St. Louis went first to the bat. The Mutuals had the disadvantage of being deprived of the services of two of their best players, Booth and Hallinan, the former being ill and the latter not in condition to play. On their side, Holdsworth, Hicks, and Phelps led at the bat; Start, Hicks, Gerhardt, and Nelson doing best in the field. On the St. Louis side, Pike, Hague, and Dehlman did best at the bat. The fielding on the St. Louis side was very effective, their opponents scoring but a single run during the entire game. Up to the sixth inning the match was closely contested, but after that the St. Louis Club became more successful, and finally won, the score standing 5 to 1 in their favor. Of the runs made during the game none were earned on either side. The following is the score:

ST. LOUIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.
Cuthbert, l. f.	0	0	2	Holdsworth, s. s.	1	0	2
Pearce, s. s.	0	1	0	Start, 1st b.	0	0	12
Pike, c. f.	2	2	1	Hicks, c.	0	1	5
Chapman, r. f.	0	0	0	Gerhardt, 2d b.	0	0	2
Hague, 3d b.	0	2	1	Nelson, 3d b.	0	0	3
Bradley, p.	0	1	2	Mathews, p.	0	0	0
Battin, 2d b.	1	0	3	Gibney, l. f.	0	0	1
Dehlman, 1st b.	2	0	15	Barnes, c. f.	0	0	1
Miller, c.	0	0	3	Phelps, r. f.	0	1	1
Totals	5	6	27	Totals	1	2	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1—5
Mutual	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Umpire—Mr. William McLean, of Philadelphia.
Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.
First base by errors—St. Louis, 8; Mutual, 3.
Runs earned—St. Louis, 0; Mutual, 0.

The third game between the St. Louis Club and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, which was announced to come off on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon, was not played on account of the heavy rain on the night previous.

An interesting game was played on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon between the Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn, and the Mutual Club, of Meadville, Penn. It was won by the Chelsea Club by a score of 13 to 4. In this game the Chelseas did some of the best batting they have done this year. After the game the Mutuals were hospitably entertained by the Chelsea Club.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

This afternoon there will be another game on the Union Grounds between the St. Louis Club and the Mutuals.

The St. Louis Club will leave for Boston to-night, where they will play with the Boston Club on Monday.

This afternoon there will be a game on the Prospect Park Ball Grounds between the Concord and Nameless Clubs, of Brooklyn.

The Star Club, of this City, will play a game with the T. B. F. U. S. Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., to-day in Bridgeport.

The Chicago Club will play on the Union Grounds in Brooklyn during the coming week.

THE TURF.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE LAST MEETING OF THE NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB—BETTING ON THE EVENTS.

To-day the meeting of the New-Jersey Jockey Club, at Monmouth Park, will be brought to a close, and five races have been provided for the amusement of the spectators. The opening event will be the August Stakes, for two-year olds, value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay. Of the thirteen nominations Mr. P. Lorillard has six, and he will probably start Parole, the brother to James A., his other entries being Shirley, Bertram, Evasine, Pera, and Demoiselle. He will have for a competitor A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Lady Clipper, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Carrie Crosby. The second race is the Robbins Stakes, for three-year olds, two miles, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay. Of the thirty-seven nominations but three are announced to start. These are H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield; John M. Harney's br. c. Ozark, by Pat Malloy, out of imp. Sunny South, by Irish Birdcatcher, and Thomas Puryear & Co.'s br. c. Leader, by imp. Leamington, out of Jessie Dixon, by Arlington. There is also a probability of S. J. Salyers' ch. c. Big Sandy starting, and he was sold at Johnson's. He is by imp. Australian, out of Genevra, by Lexington. The race promises to be very close and exciting. There is a private bet pending the result, Mr. McGrath wagering $5,000 with the Harney party that he wins the stake. The third race will be the Consolation Handicap, purse of $400, for beaten horses, all ages, one mile and a half. For this race there are the following three entries: J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Lelaps, 3 years, 83 pounds; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, 4 years, 103 pounds, and John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, 100 pounds. The fourth race is a match of one mile, gentleman riders, between The Hoaxer, ridden by Mr. Dion Boucicault, Jr., and Vernango, ridden by Mr. Durand. These two ran first and second in the gentlemen's race on Thursday, which was closely contested. Mr. Durand thinks he can wrest the laurels from Mr. Boucicault, and challenged him to renew the conflict; hence the match. The concluding event of the day will be a steeplechase handicap, for all ages, over the usual course, and the seven entries for it are: Vesuvius, 140 pounds; Audubon, 145 pounds; Meteor, 142 pounds; Warrior, 135 pounds; Moonstone, 155 pounds; Deadhead, 151 pounds, and Stanford, 154 pounds. A fine chase may be anticipated from this lot.

At the Turf Exchange and Johnson's last night the ruling prices on the above events were as follows:

AUGUST STAKES.

	Exchange.	
Lorillard	$100	$100
Lewis & Co.	65	50

ROBBINS STAKES.

	Exchange.			Johnson's.	
McGrath	$100	$200		$200	$250
Harney	80	130		150	175
Puryear	15	25	Field..	25	35
Total	$195	$355		$375	$460

The field at Johnson's is composed of Puryear and Salyers.

MILE AND A HALF HANDICAP.

	Exchange.	Johnson's.	
Vandalite	$100	$150	$200
B. F. Carver	70	150	200
Lelaps	30	45	55
Total	$200	$345	$455

MATCH—ONE MILE.

	Exchange.	
Hoaxer	$100	$50
Vernango	70	40
Total	$170	$90

STEEPLECHASE.

	Exchange.	
Deadhead } Stanford }	$100	$120
Moonstone	40	80
Meteor	20	25
Audubon	20	15
Warrior } Vesuvius }	25 25	15
Total	$230	$255

BOUCICAULT AND DURAND MATCHED FOR ANOTHER RACE—POOL SELLING ON THE TWO-YEAR-OLD AND THE STEEPLECHASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 16.—Dion Boucicault, Jr., and Frank Durand, who did the best riding in the gentlemen's race yesterday, respectively on Hoaxer and Vernargon, are matched for another mile dash with the same horses to-morrow.

Pool selling was heavy to-night for the two-year olds. Lorillard's entries sold at treble those of Lewis & Co. The betting on the other races showed an expectation of closer contests than were had yesterday. McGrath backed his own horses for the two mile race at $500, against $400 on Harney's; Puryear's selling for only $75. Vandalite sold but twenty per cent. more than Carver for the handicap of a mile and a half, Lelaps being rated low.

The steeplechase betting is represented by the following pools:

Donohue's Deadhead and Stanford	$280
Moonstone	200
Vesuvius	60
Audubon	60
Warrior	40

A few small pools on the gentlemen's race were sold at even amounts. It has rained hard here this afternoon, but clear weather to-morrow forenoon would put the track in fair condition.

OUR RIFLE TEAM.

MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION AND AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB—A RECEPTION AND BANQUET DECIDED UPON.

The new joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting at No. 93 Nassau street yesterday afternoon. The members present were Gen. Shaler, Gen. McMahon, Gen. Knox, Capt. Casey, Messrs. Stanton and Judd, from the National Rifle Association, and from the Amateur Rifle Club, Col. Wingate, Messrs. Johnson, Collins, and Schermerhorn. On motion, Gen. Shaler was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Schermerhorn acted as Secretary. The committee then went into secret session, during which the reporters were excluded. The latter were subsequently informed that a programme had been adopted for the reception of the team which included a trip down the bay to meet the steamer on the return of the team; a procession up Broadway in carriages, and a banquet in the evening. A communication was received from Col. James R. Hitchcock, commanding the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., tendering the services of his command in any way that the joint committee might determine. On motion of Gen. McMahon, the President was requested to appoint committees of three on the reception, banquet, procession, and a testimonial to be presented to the team. Col. Wingate offered a resolution providing that a suitable testimonial be presented to each member of the American Team, which was adopted. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

PROPOSED PARADE OF THE SECOND DIVISION IN HONOR OF GEN. DAKIN.

The field and staff officers of the Second Division, N. G. S. N. Y., held a meeting at their headquarters, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, last evening, to take measures toward giving Major Gen. Dakin a reception on his return from Europe, also to obtain the expression of opinion of the field officers of the several regiments as to the feasibility of having a parade of the Second Division on the same occasion. Col. Joseph Burger presided. A great deal of talking was done by the officers, but the opposition to the parade was nearly as strong as the element in favor of the movement, and no decisive action was taken. On motion of Capt. Mitchell a committee was appointed, consisting of one from each regiment, to obtain the views of the commanders of the several regiments, after which adjournment took place.

SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Messrs. Van Tassel and Kearney yesterday sold for owners a lot of horses and carriages, at their sales-rooms, in East Thirteenth street. The sale was largely attended, and the prices obtained were good. A set of Dunscomb's harness and a road wagon, almost new, were sold for $75. A large truck horse was sold for $116, and a thoroughbred seven-year old trotting mare brought $125. A new top-wagon and a set of harness were sold for $97 50. The bargain of the day was a brown trotting horse, sired by Vermont Black Hawk, dam a Rattler mare, which was sold for the very low figure of $182 50. This horse has a trotting record of 2:40, without training or previous handling. A bay horse, fifteen and a quarter hands high, and six years old, brought $227 50, and a team of young bay carriage horses, six and seven years old, were sold for $222 50. A set of harness, made by Stillings, of London, and a landau, in good order, made by Brewster, were then sold separately. The harness brought $47 50, and the landau $95. An elegant bay road horse, sixteen and a quarter hands high, brought the highest price of any single horse of the sale, $305. A stylish team of bay Hambletonian carriage horses, both fast trotters, was knocked down for $520. A black trotting gelding, nine years old, and fifteen and a quarter hands high, having a trotting record of 2:37, was sold for $162 50.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF LOUISIANA.

State Auditor Charles Clinton, of Louisiana, has written a letter in reply to certain interrogations propounded to him by the Executive Committee of the Property-holders' Union of New-Orleans. In this reply he says:

1. The present debt of the State, bonded and funded, amounts to $21,099,100.
2. The value of the real estate of this city, as assessed by the State on rolls of 1874, is $135,950,785.
3. The present rate of State taxation is fourteen and a half mills.
4. The present expenses of the State in full, that is, for all purposes, are as follows:

For support of Government	$1,172,000
For support of public schools	400,000
For interest on consolidated debt	1,050,000
For expenses of building levees	600,000
Total	$3,222,000

5. The amount of back taxes now due the State, that is, on property of value, excluding swamp lands, and taxes due prior to 1865, considered collectible, is estimated at $850,000.

GEN. MANK'S CASE.

In the case of Gen. W. G. Mank, who was formerly in the secret service, and who was convicted, under section 6,431 of the United States Revised Statutes, of keeping in his possession counterfeit fractional currency, his counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, made a motion some days ago in arrest of judgment, on the ground that, as it was proved by the witnesses for the prosecution that the only thing done by the defendant with the counterfeit money was to sell it to a friend of one Congdon, a counterfeiter, for the purpose of having it destroyed as evidence against said Congdon, no "intent to defraud" by circulating it was shown, and that an "intent to defraud" was a necessary ingredient of the crime. Yesterday morning Judge Benedict directed a reargument before three Judges, on the ground that the points raised by defendant's counsel were important and novel.

ROUND DANCES PROHIBITED.

The Troy *Times* says that the Roman Catholic clergy having directed the faithful of the flock not to dance any more round dances, some of the picnics given by Roman Catholic societies in that city have eschewed the objectionable saltatory exercise, and confined the toe-tripping to "square dances." The young people do not take kindly to this, however, and an effort has been made to have the interdiction revoked. The managers of a certain picnic called upon a priest not long ago, and begged permission to include round dances in their list, explaining that some of the young ladies declared if there were no round dances they would not attend. The clergyman bluntly refused, and, with considerable emphasis, remarked that he wished he knew the names of the young ladies in question. A large number of young women, who have been making the required visitation of different churches in honor of the "jubilee," have been compelled to begin their visits a second time because of dancing round dances at picnics.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.

SUPERINTENDENT FOLK'S REPLY TO THE INQUIRIES OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS—THE FAMOUS "GENERAL ORDER 100" RESCINDED—PROBABLE ACTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Police and Excise, held last week, the recently-appointed Democratic Commissioners, ostensibly by way of answer to many public complaints of the inefficiency of the Police, addressed to Superintendent Folk a series of inquiries as to the action taken by him in reference to a number of important cases in which the detectives failed to make arrests. As the action taken by the Superintendent and his subordinates in every case is reported each day to the Commissioners, and a record of the reports kept in the Commissioners' office, it was generally rumored among politicians that the object of the heads of the Police Department was not to acquire the information asked for, but to make the failure to arrest the criminals concerned in the cases referred to the ground for dismissing Mr. Folk, who is a Republican, to make way for a Democratic aspirant to the office of Superintendent. The inquiries, to which Superintendent Folk makes the following answer, have already been published in THE TIMES:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, }
July 15, 1875. }

To the Honorable the Board of Police and Excise:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request of the 12th inst., I have the honor to submit a detailed report of the action taken toward securing the arrest of the persons engaged in the perpetration of the following crimes, to wit:

First—The murder of David Hartigan by "Con." Scanlon occurred at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of October 30, 1874. It was not until 6:30 o'clock that information of the commission of the crime reached this office. In the absence of the Commissioners, Sergt. Frost, Roundsman Shepherd, and Officer McGin, in company with a man knowing the parties, made a strict search in the houses of both Scanlon and O'Neill, the various liquor saloons in the neighborhood, and places of amusement. The next morning a full statement of the report and the action taken thereon was made by me to the President of the board, and my action thereafter was governed by instructions from the board. A full description was furnished to the department, including the detective squad. Detective Curran and Patrolmen McGin and McDermott, of the First, and Roundsman O'Brien, of the Eighth, were specially detailed by the board, but they failed to accomplish results. Detective Corr, of the detective squad, acted entirely under the direction of the board, and was sent by them to Chicago and Cleveland, as information had been gained that Scanlon was in either of these cities, where it is believed by that officer that he will soon be arrested. O'Neill is supposed to be in Ireland, and the authorities there have been communicated with on the subject. All this under and by direction of the Commissioners.

Second—On Sunday, March 28, at 1 P. M., it was discovered that an attempt had been made during the past night to enter the Long Island Bank. A description of the robbers was obtained and given to the detectives, and sent to all stations. A man named Miller was employed by direction of the board to identify any person arrested. He accompanied the officers in their search. Detectives Campbell, of the Second, and Butts and Williams, of the detective squad, associated together in searching haunts in New-York, Williamsburg, and Greenpoint, and all places where such persons might be supposed to resort or seek concealment, but thus far without success. I am fully satisfied that the parties robbing the Long Island Bank are the same who committed the Heady robbery.

Third—The robbery of Arthur Heany, the pawnbroker, of No. 214 Atlantic street, occurred at 7:30 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 8, 1875. Inspector Waddy was in command during my absence through sickness, which confined me to my house. He immediately repaired to the scene, and every effort was made to effect the capture of the criminals. Capt. Ferry and Detective Roach, of the Third Precinct, have been incessantly at work on the case, arresting suspected persons and bringing them before Mr. Heany for identification. Detective Corr has also arrested a number of suspected persons, but in every case Mr. Heany has failed to identify them. Officers attached to this office are still engaged in the search for the criminals. I have been in communication with Superintendent Walling, of New-York, and furnished him the names and description of the persons believed to have committed the crime, and the places usually heretofore resorted by them have been described. I hope shortly to succeed in securing their arrest.

Fourth—On the night of June 8, 1875, a felonious assault was committed on Mr. Schute, at his residence, No. 469 Tompkins avenue. Every means at command were employed to effect the capture of the guilty parties. Capt. McLaughlin, of the Ninth, in whose precinct the case occurred, has been untiring in his endeavors to secure the offenders, working earnestly for that purpose both day and night. The Mounted Squad was detailed to scour the surrounding country, as suspicious parties were seen on the roads leading from the city. Several arrests were made by the squad. The officers of the Twelfth Precinct also made arrests of suspicious characters, but in every case Mrs. Schute failed to identify any of them except one, and that in the case of Mooney, who entered the house of Mr. Flynn under similar circumstances under which the house of Mrs. Schute was entered. Mooney in every particular answered the description given by Mrs. Schute of the person with whom she struggled on the night of the assault. On seeing Mooney Mrs. Schute first stated she believed him to be the man. She, however, subsequently declared she could not identify him. Since the arrest of Mooney and Buck no cases of robbery of any serious character have occurred in that neighborhood.

Fifth—On March 29, W. H. Neevis was apprehended by Detective Folk, he being assigned to assist Detective Spittles, of London, from which city Neevis, an English subject, had fled to escape arrest for felonious embezzlement committed there, and Detective Spittles, with proper papers to secure his extradition, had pursued him to this country. He was kept in the Fourth Precinct Station-house for the night, and brought to the office the following morning, when my attention was first called to that fact. Neevis expressed a desire to return to England, and went voluntarily with the English detective, which ended my knowledge of the matter. This was fully reported to the board and the press at the time, and the action in the case fully approved of. I herewith also submit a table, showing that there was committed since June 1, 1875, a total of 142 cases of robbery, including all cases of petit larceny.

The amount of property taken was $7,205 31; $2,332 73 is the amount of property recovered, leaving a balance of $4,772 58 remaining unrecovered. Ninety-two persons have been arrested charged with stealing the aforesaid property. In conclusion, I beg leave to state that in every case all the means at my disposal have been used to accomplish the required result, and reports in every instance were submitted to the President of the board.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN S. FOLK, Superintendent.

Superintendent Folk's report, as might have been expected, has not been received favorably by the Commissioners. They claim that it was the individual action taken by Mr. Folk, and not of his subordinates, that they inquired about; and that the Superintendent's reply does not supply the information asked for. The reply was referred to the counsel of the board.

Of the routine business transacted by the Commissioners yesterday the most important was the rescinding of the famous "General Order No. 100," directing the Captains of Police and other officers not to give any information to the press in cases where arrests had not been made, under pain of instant dismissal.

A pension of $300 a year was granted to Mrs. James Hughes, widow of the late Officer Hughes, of the Third Precinct, and Patrolman Martin, of the Fifth Precinct, was appointed Sergeant in the place of Sergt. Quick, dismissed.

THE HARLEM FLATS.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Prof. Chandler presiding, a communication was received from the Controller, notifying the Board that the sum of $21,067, appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment from the unexpended balances of the health fund for 1872 and 1873, for the purpose of filling in a portion of the Harlem Flats with fresh earth, had been placed to the credit of the health fund. Measures will at once be taken to proceed with the work of filling in. It is proposed to fill in the sunken lots on the line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets, from Lexington avenue to the East River, with good fresh earth at least three feet above high-water mark. The work will be done under the supervision of Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, and Inspector Waller, so as to insure a proper performance of the contract. The estimates for the work are to be presented to the board at their meeting on Tuesday next, and if approved, the work will be commenced at once and prosecuted with as much rapidity as possible. The money appropriated is not believed to be sufficient to accomplish the purpose of the Board of Health, which was to fill in all the sunken lots in the region known as the Harlem Flats, but the funds will be economically expended and the work will be prosecuted until the fund is exhausted. On Monday next the Department of Public Works will commence the work of erecting drains and filling in portions of the flats with fresh earth, and there appears a prospect that in a few weeks the nuisance will be to a great extent abated.

THE ELOPEMENT FROM FALL RIVER

The mother and brother of Miss Effie Thurston, who eloped from her parents' residence, in Fall River, Mass., with George Allen, her father's bar-keeper, on Wednesday evening last, and who was arrested on her arrival here, came to town yesterday morning in search of their wayward relative. They called on Superintendent Walling, who placed Miss Thurston in charge of her mother. She did not appear at all downcast at her unfortunate position, and repaid her mother's affectionate greeting with sullen silence. The party went to the St. Nicholas Hotel, intending to take the Fall River boat last evening for home. During the afternoon Mrs. Thurston was served with a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, commanding her to produce her daughter before the court at 10 o'clock this morning. It is believed that the writ was granted on the application of Allen, who is anxious to take the girl to California with him.

THE NEW ENGINEER IN CHIEF OF THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

Mr. George S. Greene, Jr., was yesterday appointed Engineer in Chief of the Department of Docks, on the recommendation of Messrs. Alfred W. Craven, James P. Kirkwood, William E. Worther, Julius W. Adams, Col. R. M. Hoe, and other well-known citizens. Mr. Greene is comparatively a young man, being under forty years of age, but has been actively engaged in the profession of civil engineering in and around New-York for the past fifteen years, having followed it since his graduation at Harvard University. For the past three or four years he has been engaged in surveying the town of Morrisania, now a part of New-York City. He is not an active politician, and is understood to have been appointed without reference to politics. He comes of the well-known Rhode Island family of Greene, and is the son of Gen. George S. Greene, the Chief Engineer of the Croton Department. The father and one of his sons served with distinction in the Army during the late civil war, and another son was and is still in the United States Navy.

THE EMIGRATION BOARD.

CONTINUATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY—TESTIMONY OF MR. JACKSON, THE SECRETARY.

The Legislative Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the Emigration Commission and Quarantine resumed its sessions yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden. Mr. Jackson, the Secretary of the Emigration Board, presented a voluminous statement of the receipts and expenditures for 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and the first six months of the present year. Assemblyman Waehner examined Mr. Jackson at length on the various items in the statement. The total receipts from 1870 to 1874 were $2,094,161; the disbursements $2,594,525; excess of disbursements over the receipts, $500,074. In answer to a question relative to the manner of purchasing supplies, the Secretary replied that everything was purchased in open market, with the exception of meat and condensed milk, which were contracted for. That system had been in operation since 1870, and exists at the present day. All contracts were invited by advertisement, a written requisition being in all cases previously sent in by the Superintendent of Ward's Island, and investigated by the Ward's Island Committee of the commission. The new Lunatic Asylum on the island, which cost, according to the entry in the detailed statement, $185,479 09, was contracted for during the term of office of Mr. Casserly as Superintendent; Mr. Jackson did not remember whether the extension to the hospital building in 1870 was contracted for, but was positive that such was the arrangement with the builders of the sea-wall, which cost the commission $51,140 23; to the witness' knowledge, no sums of money were ever paid in excess of the amount of contract; items of $25 per trip for steam-boats chartered by the Commissioners appearing in the accounts, the witness explained that it was necessary to charter boats for the transportation to Ward's Island of sick and destitute emigrants and supplies. The Health Officer occasionally transferred persons suffering from malarious diseases, no charge being made for such transferment; he further stated in answer to the committee that all bills before being presented to the Auditing Committee were verified by the Superintendent and himself as Treasurer of the board, payments being made by check in all instances. Witness next read from the annual reports the following statistics of the daily average of inmates on Ward's Island for the five years ending December, 1874: 1870, 1,609; 1871, 1,450; 1872, 1,606; 1873, 1,526; 1874, 972.

Not being prepared to give the actual cost of the maintenance of each inmate, the witness was requested to present such a statement at the next session of the committee.

At $1 50 head money the arrival of 300,000 emigrants yearly, he thought, would be required to cover the expenses of the commission. Since the decrease of the head money the forces of the department, both clerical and otherwise, had to be considerably reduced, and in June, 1874, after the refusal of the Legislature to increase it to the old standard, further reduction was made in the number of employes. Mr. Jackson did not think that the present clerical force in the Labor Bureau and the offices at Castle Garden was sufficient to carry on the business, and added that at the former place the expenses for the hire of clerks were being borne by the Irish Emigrant Society.

At this point the examination was adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

A PROPOSED BRIDGE AT FOOT OF WASHINGTON STREET, JERSEY CITY.

About 1,100 citizens of Jersey City gathered in the Kepler Hall last night, to take action relative to the building of a bridge across what is known as "The Gap" at the foot of Washington street, This bridge the people want, but a private corporation is opposed to it and has employed the best legal talent in the State to defeat it. The meeting last night was called to order by ex-Alderman H. N. Ege, and Hon. Augustus Hardenbergh was elected Chairman. Messrs. W. B. Rankin, W. H. Sutton, George Hillier, William Brinkerhoff, and Lyman Fisk were elected Secretaries, and Mayor Traphagen, Hon. Orestes Cleveland, E. W. Kingsland, Hon. R. C. Washburn, Hon. J. D. Carscallen, Hon. James Stevens, Dr. Theodore R. Varick, Mr. Alexander Bonnell, Mr. A. S. Jewell, Mr. M. Doyle, Mr. I. B. Culver, Mr. John R. Halliday, Mr. S. D. Harrison, Mr. Horatio N. Ege, Hon. C. H. Winfield, Hon. James F. Fielder, Mr. John H. Cable, Major Z. K. Pangborn, Mr. Daniel McLeod, and Mr. M. Mullone were chosen as Vice Presidents. Resolutions indorsing the action of the municipal authorities in pushing forward the bridge were adopted. A resolution that nine citizens be appointed a committee to co-operate with the authorities was offered. Mr. E. B. Wakeman spoke in favor of the resolution but against putting the bridge at the foot of Washington street, and talked of grants, riparian rights, &c., until he was hissed down by the crowd. Maj. Z. K. Pangborn in a brief speech gave many reasons why the bridge should be built. The resolution to appoint a committee was then passed and Messrs. Orestes Cleveland, R. C. Washburn, J. D. Carscallen, James Stevens, Dr. Theodore R. Varick, Alexander Bonnell, M. Doyle, Horatio N. Ege, D. E. Culver, and A. A. Hardenbergh were appointed. The meeting then adjourned.

RAPID TRANSIT.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Rapid Transit was held yesterday in their temporary office in the new Court-house. The meeting, like the previous ones, was held with closed doors. Several communications were received and placed on file. They were all in relation to the current business of the commission, and were of no public interest. Plans were received for a proposed road from Mr. E. B. Martin and Dr. A. B. Barnes. Mr. Martin proposes a semi-arcade road, which, he claims, will be comparatively inexpensive, although he has made no estimate of its cost. It is to occupy eighteen feet in width in the centre of the street, and to be sunk eleven feet below the surface. This the inventor claims will neither interfere with the light necessary in neighboring houses, nor with the sewers, gas, and water-pipes below ground. Above the level of the street on either side of the proposed road will be walls three feet high, on which will rest a roof provided with windows, ventilators, &c. At the street corners will be ornamental bridges which will provide for cross travel. Mr. Martin says this plan was approved by Commodore Vanderbilt, who was at one time desirous of constructing a rapid transit road in this manner. Dr. A. B. Barnes proposes a system of hand cars which should provide a safe and agreeable substitute for steam and horse cars. After a short session the board adjourned.

THE ERIE ELECTION.

A circular letter has been addressed to the share and bond holders of the Erie Railway by Mr. John Livingston, in which he states that the law requiring seventeen qualified Directors to be voted for was not complied with at the election for Directors of the Erie Railway, held on the 13th inst. He holds that Messrs. Asa Packer, Thomas Dickson, and Solomon F. Guthrie not being stockholders, have no authority whatever to assume the office to which they were elected. In support of this view Mr. Livingston quotes the act of April 15, 1854, amending section 5, chapter 282, laws of 1850, known as the General Railroad act; and the act of March 20, 1872, relative to the Erie Railway Company. This position he takes irrespective of the merits of either of the three gentlemen, who are, he says, beyond question in every other respect acceptable, and would be, if legally elected and qualified, among the saving elements of any direction.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.

Mr. John Sweet, a butcher, of No. 63 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, reported at the Central Office of that city yesterday afternoon, that Charles R. Band, of No. 595 Fulton avenue, had passed two forged checks on him. One of the checks was on the Mechanics' Bank for $21, and the other on the Nassau Bank for $31. Detectives Corwin and Folk were detailed to work up the case. Detective Corwin followed a clue given him by the complainant, and Detective Folk remained in the vicinity of the house. An old man called to inquire for Band, and, not finding him at home, left for New-York. Folk followed the old man, and, after five hours spent in that occupation, had the satisfaction of seeing him, in a lager-beer saloon near Harlem, enter into a conversation with a man whom the detective knew, from the description he had obtained, was the person he wanted. Band was taken to Brooklyn last night. It is supposed that he has cheated a large number of people by means of forged checks. The prisoner will be taken before Justice Walsh this morning.

SUIT AGAINST A NEWARK BANK.

Alderman Reeves, of Newark, has commenced suit against the German National Bank of that city to recover $2,000, the amount of an alleged deposit. According to the Alderman's statement, he, at the close of last month, left his book with the Cashier of the bank to be written up. Early last week he drew $2,000 from the City National Bank, and, going to the German Bank, asked the Teller to place the money to his credit. A few days later he was astonished when, on going to the German Bank to get a draft cashed, he was informed that he had no money there. The Clerk denies having received the money, and the bank, relying upon his statement, refuse to make the amount good to the Alderman.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At the meeting of the Liberal Club last evening Dr. Robert A. Gunn lectured on "Food and Medicine."

Advices from London to the effect that large amounts of counterfeit Bank of England notes had been sent to this country were received in Wall street yesterday.

Patrick Mullaney, aged forty-five, of No. 89 Mulberry street, while working on the roof of No. 96 Ninth avenue, yesterday, fell through the skylight of the adjoining house and was seriously injured.

The steamer General Sedgwick, which ran ashore in a fog on Thursday, was towed to the dry dock on the same evening, and was repaired yesterday by Messrs. Dubois & Son, her owners. She will resume her regular trips at 8:30 A. M. The damage received amounted to about $500.

William Ashley, aged twenty years, living at No. 8 Elizabeth street, while sleeping on the roof of the house, early yesterday morning rolled off into the rear yard and received injuries from which he soon died. Coroner Croker held an inquest. A similar accident occurred at No. 54 West Houston street, where Louis Geist fell from the roof and received severe internal injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

William W. Clark, mate of the brig Mary E. Layton, was committed by Justice Delmar yesterday, on a charge of stealing $120 worth of clothing from Henry C. Lee, steward of the vessel.

The usual weekly prayer-meeting was held last evening at Plymouth Church, Brother Morton presiding. Assistant Pastor Halliday came into the lecture-room before the meeting was opened and left immediately. The attendance was small.

Detective Van Wagner yesterday arrested Silas J. Slater, a jeweler, of Jefferson County, in this State, who had run away from home taking with him the watches of his customers. He is held to await the action of the Jefferson County authorities.

Superintendent Folk has issued a general order calling the attention of the different Police Captains to the fact that, owing to the inadequate number of patrolmen, extraordinary vigilance must be used to prevent the commission of crime and for the detection of criminals.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday the Grand Jury made a presentment to Judge Moore setting forth that Raymond Street Jail was badly ventilated and not large enough for the accommodation of the prisoners, and advising that steps be immediately taken to remedy the defect complained of.

It has been discovered that the property upon which ex-Tax Collector Badeau gave a second mortgage for $65,000 to make good any judgment that might be obtained against him in the suit brought by the city to recover money misappropriated by Badeau, will hardly bring, when sold, the value of the first mortgage. The city's unsatisfied judgment amounts to $62,000.

Mr. Charles W. Fredericks, of No. 201 Livingston street, appeared before Justice Walsh yesterday and charged his son-in-law, Signor G. W. Carrozzo, with assaulting him. The complaint was dismissed. For a long time a feud has existed between the members of the families to which the parties belong, and their troubles have several times been adjusted in court. Both Fredericks and his son-in-law hold good positions in society.

STATEN ISLAND.

Staten Island friends of Father Barry, of the Rossville Parish, about forty in number, met at the Pastor's residence, in Rossville, on Monday afternoon, and presented him with a fine span of horses valued at $700.

LONG ISLAND.

The timely discovery of an attempt to throw a train of cars from the track prevented a disaster on the Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island Railroad on Tuesday evening. The hand-car trackmen, while examining the track about a mile from Sag Harbor, at a high embankment near a place known as Crooked Pond, found five or six ties laid on the track and lashed to the rails—the evident intention being to wreck the passenger train then almost due at the village.

NEW-JERSEY.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the New-Jersey State Teachers' Association will be held in Trenton, Aug. 24 and 25.

The funeral of Nathan Robbins, a well-known and wealthy resident of Metuchen, took place yesterday, and was largely attended.

The quarrymen employed in McGrath's quarry at Guttenburg, who struck recently for increased pay, have resumed work.

The Supreme Court has confirmed the action of the Commissioners to adjust unpaid assessments in fixing assessments amounting in all to $2,400,000.

Edward Taylor, six years of age, living in Orange, set fire to his clothing while lighting a fire-cracker on Wednesday evening, and was severely burned.

James O'Reilly, recently convicted of arson, was yesterday sentenced in the Hudson County Sessions to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Chief Justice Waite, ex-Governor Smyth, of New-Hampshire, and Congressman Gunkle, of Ohio, were in Newark, Wednesday, as guests of ex-Gov. Ward.

The Supreme Court has confirmed the judgment of the Newark Court of Sessions in the case of Cunningham, now under sentence for conspiracy to kill his wife, and has refused to grant a new trial.

John S. Woodruff, a neighbor of Mr. Andrew W. Brown, who died suddenly at his home in Springfield, last week, yesterday complained that Mr. Woodruff had died under suspicious circumstances. The remains will be disinterred for post-mortem examination.

John Connell was carelessly handling a pistol on Henderson street Thursday evening, when it was unexpectedly discharged. James Dugan, a companion, was struck in the face by the wad, and severely injured. Connell was arrested and put under $500 bail.

The schooner J. T. Harrison, loaded with building bricks, was making her way into Elizabethport at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and struck a bar near the corner stake. The wind was blowing vigorously at the time and the schooner was capsized. The deck hands and the cargo were swept into the water. The men were picked up, but the cargo has not yet been recovered.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. C. Bowen, of New-Zealand, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Rowland Hazard, of Rhode Island, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, of Kentucky, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Tom Ochiltree, United States Marshal for Texas, is at the Everett House.

John King, Jr., Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Rev. C. R. Weld, of Baltimore, are at the Hoffman House.

Judge W. F. Allen, of the New-York Court of Appeals, and Judge U. M. Rose, of Arkansas, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. Henry H. Holt, of Michigan, and ex-Congressman D. C. Giddings, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of Washington; Senator C. Wilson, of Montreal; Rev. H. S. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, and M. E. Ingalls, President of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BUTLER'S ABSENT STAFF OFFICERS.

The Washington *Star* says that some time since the accounting clerks in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury discovered a discrepancy in the accounts of an officer who served on the staff of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler during the war. Failing by means of his former address to reach him, a letter was written to the "Statesman of Essex," asking whether he could indicate his whereabouts. To this Gen. Butler replied: "The officer in question has been dead ten years, and I reverently believe he is in heaven." A similar case, involving one of the same staff, came up on Tuesday, and a letter was addressed to the General desiring to know whether the officer "had gone on the same expedition." Meanwhile the answer of the General is awaited with solicitude.

A FORCED MARRIAGE DECLARED VOID.

Justice E. Darwin Smith, in the Supreme Court at Rochester, has declared that a marriage contract entered into under coercion is void. The case came from Livingston County, and the circumstances in brief are these: Some time since a young man named George R. Brown, a resident of East Rush, made complaint that he had been coerced into a marriage with a young woman named Lois Barber, at Avon. The case was brought up before Judge Rumsey, and by him referred to George W. Rawson. Brown said that he was attending to some business in a blacksmith shop at Honeoye Falls, when Chester Bristol, Deputy Sheriff of the County, called him out and told him he must go down to Avon and marry Miss Lois Barber, a sister-in-law of Bristol. He told Bristol that he did not love her enough for this, but was informed that Miss Barber had confessed having been criminally intimate with him, and that he must marry her. Brown denied the fact, but excuses did not avail with Bristol, who enforced his demand with a revolver. They called for the young lady at her father's house, and she was ordered by the brother-in-law to accompany them. They stopped at a house and a minister was procured by Bristol to perform the ceremony. The minister asked Bristol whether there was any reason why the parties should not be united, and he said no. The parties themselves were not asked any such question. Having thus been married by force, the parties returned to the bride's house, where the unwilling husband left his wife and went to his own home. Brown denied under oath having intimate relations with the young lady, either before or after marriage. Justice Smith granted a decree declaring the marriage null and void. Both parties were allowed the privilege of marrying again.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THREE HUNDRED PASSENGERS.

From the Baltimore American, July 16;

What might have proved a terrible catastrophe occurred yesterday morning about 3 o'clock on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, about three miles the other side of Elkton. The New-York Express train, which left New-York on Tuesday night at 9 o'clock, on reaching the spot indicated, ran into six cows that were crossing the track. The train consisted of the engine, tender, one Adams Express, one postal, and two baggage cars, and ten passenger coaches, five of the latter being Pullman sleepers, and one a parlor car. At the time the cows were encountered, the train was rounding a curve and going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Two of the cows were killed, and another terribly mutilated. The pilot of the engine threw one of the former with great force against an embankment on the side of the road. The dead body of the animal rebounded and struck the rear truck of the first passenger coach, completely reversing it and throwing it off the track. None of the other cars left the rails. The train was stopped as quickly as possible. There were some seven or eight passengers in the disabled car, none of whom were hurt, though they had all been pretty well shaken up. The ends of the cross-ties for 150 yards were cut off by the wheels of the truck. The front of the engine presented a sickening sight, being covered with blood and bits of flesh, as was also the road-bed for some distance. All the sleepers were full of passengers, but very few of whom were aware of the narrow escape they had had. It was found impossible to proceed with the train, so that it had to remain where it was for about two hours, when a freight train approached from the direction of Elkton. On reaching the scene of the accident the freight train was halted, and its engine was attached to all the cars of the passenger train in the rear of the disabled car, which were then taken on to Elkton. The engine of the New-York express, with the Adams Express car, the postal and baggage cars, followed, leaving the partially wrecked car on the track. At Elkton the train was once more made up, and came on to Baltimore, dividing as usual at Bayview, one part arriving at President street and the other at Union Depot, at about 7:30 o'clock, or three hours behind time. There were nearly 300 passengers on the train at the time the accident occurred, and it seemed to be the sentiment of a majority of them that railroad companies should be compelled to fence their roads, so as to prevent animals from crossing them, or that the owners of cattle on the line of all railroads should be required to pen them.

THANKS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

APPRECIATION OF THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY OF THE COURTESY SHOWN THEM AT BUNKER HILL.

The Charlestonians who went to Bunker Hill on Centennial Day held a meeting at home, a few days ago, to put on record, as the Charleston *News* expresses it, their appreciation of the courtesy with which they were treated, and of the splendid hospitality which marked every day and hour of their stay in New-York and Boston. Addresses expressive of such sentiments were made by Vice President Robert D. Mure, Col. Thomas Y. Simons, Judge George S. Bryan, Gen. F. W. Capers, Col. A. O. Andrews, and others, after which a series of resolutions were adopted, including the following:

"That we cannot sufficiently express our indebtedness to our hosts, the Boston Light Infantry, and the Old Guard, and the veteran Seventh Regiment of New-York, not only for their princely hospitality and generous welcome, but for the evidences of real fraternity and sincere friendship, which will ever be remembered by the corps, and transmitted as a rich legacy of pleasant recollections, to those who may hereafter bear our name."

It may be not uninteresting to quote a couple of paragraphs from Judge Bryan's remarks. He said: "With fair play, the South will play her old high part, and make equal contribution in every sphere, to the glory and prosperity of our common country. And let me say here, gentlemen, that the South, now once more back in a real equal Union, will enjoy advantages she has never had before, for she is now, for the first time, a portion of the world; all the old barriers have been broken down, and the great currents of thought and enterprise will flow with unrestricted sweep through her. She will feel through all her borders the mighty quickening impulse, and be carried forward on a tide she never felt before. She will be in the world and of it, and be strong in its strength. Men will come, and industries, and knowledge, and arts, that passed us by before.

"And now, gentlemen, will you bear from me a word of counsel? There are those among us who are not with us in this movement. There are those so stricken, so sorely bereaved, that they cannot turn their faces from the wall. They cannot feel that there is any future for them. They cannot turn their faces again to the country. You will remember, gentlemen, that the Ancients regarded as sacred those who had been stricken by lightning. Let us apply this sentiment. Let us not, while seeking peace, make war on those at our sides, and it may be on our own hearths. But while respecting the conviction of others, let us go forward in the straight path of duty, feeling that we cannot safely be passive, that we cannot properly yield ourselves listlessly to the tides of circumstance, but must, by act and word, give sign of the faith and the hope that are in us, and impel to covet peace and a country—for us and our children after us. With their honor untarnished, with their self-respect secure, they have a sufficient inheritance and an ample beginning."

The Charleston *News* says: "What was said at the meeting was meant, every word of it, and we trust that it will be as welcome as it was cordial and sincere."

WATER-SPOUT IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* of the 13th inst. says: "During the past four days rains have prevailed almost throughout Middle Tennessee, proving, it is feared, a great drawback to crops. There was almost a perfect flood of rain between Nashville and Decatur yesterday. South of that point the crops are suffering on account of the want of it. Water-spouts during the year have prevailed to an almost alarming extent in Tennessee. They have always been accompanied by more or less damage. A water-spout prevailed on Sullivan's Creek, two miles west of Kingston Springs, at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. That stream became a roaring river in a remarkably short space of time. Two bents of a fifty-foot trestle were washed out. Such a thing had not occurred at that point before in eight years. Corn was washed down level with the earth. The crop is believed to have been ruined. Workmen were forced, yesterday morning, to get down into the water, at the point mentioned, up to their waists in order to make repairs. Then their heavy rain fell yesterday afternoon. It proved almost as heavy as that of the afternoon previous, driving the workmen out of the bed of the creek in a hurry. Transfers were made across the break. Trains will be running through regularly this morning. Two or three houses in the city were struck by lightning Sunday afternoon but no damage was done."

THE CAUSE OF PAIN is inflammation. No cut, burn, or other wound can inflame, if DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR be used. It always heals without scar. 25 cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 16.—Spanish Gold, 210@211. Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 90@92 premium; short sight, do., 94@96 premium; 60 days, gold, 120@121 premium; short sight, do., 123@125 premium; on London, 145@148 premium; on Paris, 120@122 premium.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16.—Printing Cloths are steady at last quotations, with a quiet market.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Donau, from Bremen.—Consul Dr. Freidrich Hinkel, Mrs. E. W. Allen, F. H. Allen, P. W. Pinner, E. Tascuner, Mrs. Gertrude Taschner, William M. Dux, Charles L. Bernays, Mrs. Josephine Bernays, August Richtering, Albert Stanley, Mrs. Margaret Chapmann, Peter Waelele, N. T. Strauss, Leo Weste, Paul Clauss, and others in second class.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:43 | Sun sets....7:28 | Moon sets..3:21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:41 | Gov. Island..7:30 | Hell Gate...8:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, July 16.

CLEARED.

Ship Malta, (Br.,) Mann, Antwerp, Belg., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Barks Clauuina, (Port.,) Soans, Oporto, Port., G. Amsinck & Co.; Atlantic, Dickerson, Bridgetown, Bar., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Athena, (Ger.,) Bellmea, Bremen via Philadelphia, Theodore Ruger; Ludwig Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Taglierain, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Lydia, (Br.,) Chalmers, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken; Industrie, (Norw.,) Larsen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Johanna, (Norw.,) Koepke, Hamburg, Ger., C. Tobias & Co.; Atlanta, Davis, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Belgium, (Br.,) Mosher, Bremen, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lalla Rookh, (Br.,) Dakin, Amsterdam, Hol., Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Papa Jiacomo, (Ital.,) Lauro, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; San Giacomo, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Salonica, Italy, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Foley, St. Johns, P. R., J. V. Onatavia & Co.; George Gilchrist, Orcutt, Nuevitas, Cuba, Parsons & Loud.

Schrs. Annie Palmer, Lewis, Aux Cayes, Hayti, L. B. Staples; Adeline, Huntley, Jacmel, Hayti, Kunhardt & Co.; Nettie, (Br.,) Britt, Yarmouth, N. S., via Perth Amboy, Heney & Parker; Louise A. Orr, Williams, Cork or Falmouth for orders, J. H. Winchester & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Donau, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen July 3, via Southampton 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Reading, Colburn, Philadelphia, with coal to master.

Bark Skimmer of the Waves, (of Sunderland,) Gooch, Batavia April 14, with sugar and coffee to Mayer Brothers & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Java Head April 17, rounded Cape of Good Hope May 22, and crossed the equator June 14. Had light winds and fine weather.

Bark Wentworth, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Bremen May 6, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Amor, (Aust.,) Premuda, Bordeaux 40 ds., with mdse. to Daniel St. Amant & Son.

Bark Giovannino M., (Ital.,) Maresca, Boston, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Johanne, (Ger.,) Boysen, Cape Town, C. G. H., 53 ds., with skins, wool, &c., to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Lowe, (Ger.,) Egers, Rio Grande do Sul 43 ds., with hides and wool and 4 passengers to R. Pannsteut & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig William Robertson, (of Boston,) Peak, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. de Rivera & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Brig Livia Costa, (Ital.,) Collagno, Aguadilla, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Brig F. I. Henderson, Henderson, Sagua 7 ds., in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Iris, (of St. John, N. B.,) Buckard, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar and melado to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Frank Atwood, Bryan, Cat Island 6 ds., with pineapples to William Douglass & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Jordan L. Mott, Brown, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Sarah Eaton, Prescott, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. George Staples, Maloney, Calais, with lumber to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Zeila, Hallowell, Prescott, Me., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Parallel, Foster, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Wauponsa, Bremen, Bangor, with lumber for Millville, N. J.

Schr. Argo, Gurney, Wareham.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Mott, Stonington.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Mills, Wood's Hole.

Schr. Boston, Nickerson, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Elizabeth Debart, Snow, New London, for Port Johnson.

Schr. B. H. Jones, Smith, Providence.

Schr. J. Terry, Arnold, Fall River.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Randall, Cohasset.

Schr. Joseph Marsh, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. L. L. Hamlin, Weber, Newport.

Schr. B. T. Biggs, Smith, Salem.

Schr. Lucy, Mathews, Hudson, for Rondout.

Schr. George B. Markel, Shopshire, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Blast, Taylor, Somerset.

Schr. Jas. H. Young, Barrett, Pawtucket.

Schr. Jesse B. Allen, Davis, Pawtucket.

Schr. Cornelia, Carroll, Pawtucket.

Schr. Ira Laffarimer, Coleman, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Monitor, Ferris, Stonington.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Admiral, Beckford, Providence.

Schr. Gale, Williams, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Walter Irving, Riley, Providence.

Schr. Sarah J. Smith, Baldwin, Providence.

Schr. Little David, Allen, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. C. Carroll, Carroll, Providence.

Schr. Isaac Oberton, Crockett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Chase, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Eric Lynch, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. Crandall, Thomas, New-London.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Babcock, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Staten Island, Bailey, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Boaz, Coombs, Bath, with staves to Whitney & Co.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Gardiner, with lumber to Griffith & Co.

Schr. Judge Tenny, Overton, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Herald, Frisbee, Bangor, with lumber to J. S. Smith.

Schr. Stormchild, Raymond, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Favorite, Reynolds, New-Haven.

Schr. M. R. Mitchell, Buell, New-Haven.

Schr. May Flower, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Griffith, New-Haven, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Arnold, New-Haven.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Crosby, New-Haven.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Memento, Todd, Boston.

Schr. J. G. Colyer, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Alida, Hamilton, Boston.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Cole, Boston.

Schr. Wm. A. Monell, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Anderson, Boston.

Schr. D. & F. Kelly, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Kate McCall, Young, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Charmer, Noyes, Apponang.

Schr. James Wallace, Holmes, Apponang.

Schr. Charles Miller, Cotton, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

Schr. Actual, Farnsworth, George's Banks, with fish to Haley & Co.

Schr. Lillie O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester.

Schr. Fairwind, Bowman, Wellfleet.

Schr. Carrie, Johnson, Jr., Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Frank Walton, Saxton, Cedar Keys 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmunds, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. S. G. Fooks, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. C. R. Price, Jones, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. James H. Hoyt, Lyon, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Vania Fleming, Williams, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Glenwood, Hallock, Fall River.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George Hotchkiss, Warren, Beverly, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. C. Smith, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. S. L. Hulse, Conklin, Bristol.

Schr. Constitution, Young, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tillie E., Heath, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucian, Ball, for Providence.

Schr. Martha P. King, Jarvis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jennie C. Russ, Norton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charlie Miller, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Henrietta, McFadden, Providence.

Schr. Signal, Satterly, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, moderate S.; foggy off shore.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On or about the 22d inst. the Brenton's Reef light-vessel will be brought in for repairs, and Relief No. 17 will be substituted in her place. The description of the relief vessel is: Hull black, with "Relief" in white; two day marks; two masts painted a light brown color; one white masthead; lantern-houses, straw color; "Relief No. 17" in white letters on each side.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commodore U. S. N., L. H. Inspector, Third District.
OFFICE OF LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., July 15, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. Henry May, Hatch, from Hoboken 12th inst., with coal for Providence, Tuesday, 6 P. M., when off Tinnecock Point was struck by a squall, which carried her foremast off below the masthead, also losing her maintopmast and sails; she was towed back to the City by tug Nellie for repairs.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, July 15.—Sld. bark Marietta, (Sp.,) Vicens, St. Mary's, Ga.

MATANZAS, July 14.—Sld. brig J. B. Brown, Fisher, North of Hatteras; schr. E. J. Morrison, Lavender, do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 16.—Sld. for the United States, Weymouth, Chevalier, Bruce, Emerald, County of Pictou, Palermo, W. J. Whiting, Valparaiso Algiers, Florian Bull, Fredues, Bonnie Dundee, Francis Hilyard, Louise Gehm, and Reine des Anges.

Arr. out on the 15th inst., City of Montreal, Lizzie Heyer, Luisa Bruno, Konig Oscar, Freeman Dennis, Jenny, Northern Queen; the last three at Deal.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., Rexia, Baden, Ithuriel, the latter at Queenstown, short of coal.

Also arr. out, Hedwig.

The bark President Dade, from St. Nazaire for the United States, has put into Youghall with her master sick.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 16.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Nurnberg, Capt. Erdmann, from Baltimore, July 4, for Bremen, reached here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, July 16.—The Williams and Guion Line steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York, July 6, for Liverpool arrived here to-day.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Richmond sld. hence to-day for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, July 16.—The Cunard steamer Bothnia, from New-York, arr. at 4 P. M. to-day at this port.

A Toilet Luxury.
LUNDBORG'S
California
WATER.
A Seasonable Requisite for the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath, Tourists and Country Sojourners. Fragrant and Refreshing. A Delightful Substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum.
Large Bottles, 75 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. til' 10 P. M.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.